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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,246 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

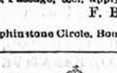
NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer saving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
B. L. BALLAARAT.	4732	900	E. Ashdown	9th Mar.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	C. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3068	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4232	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GEN. RALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE *FIL.* RIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular Intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RUBATTINO	5000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	23th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... ,,	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	... ,,	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	1,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	F. Gavollich	1,600	650	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz 25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Shutega 1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, by the Railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, ,, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kowie	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	20th ,, ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crookatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. H. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr
S.S. ASTON HALL	A. Hill	3398	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WRENFORTH HALL	T. Collis	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	——	4000	530	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebundor, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 4 p.m.

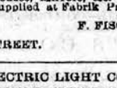
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara	2078 ,,	on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela	1978 ,,	on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th March
ASIA	J. Harris	3300	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3341	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows:—

CITY of CARTHAGE, for Liverpool, on or about 3rd March.

CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 23rd March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins bath, punkas and every comfort for first-class passengers No other taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, furnished, an upperstoreyed Bungalow, on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, for about four months, from 1st April next. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for about six or seven months, a very Desirable Commodious Upperstoreyed BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the present Residence of Right Revd. Mylne, Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent very moderate.

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

MATHERAN.

THE following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for the ENSUING HOT SEASON:—

	Rs.
Paradise Lodge	800
The Hermitage	700
Walker's Bungalow	600
Scott's Bungalow	800
The Chalet	600
Rose Cottage	500
Terrace Cottage	500
Forest Lodge	400
Bee Hive	800
Ewart Lodge	400
Keepsake	400
Coxon's Bungalow	400
Maria Cottage	350
Robertson's Bungalow	800
Spring Wood	600
Folly	500
Wilderness	500
Bella Vista	600
Mary Lodge	500
Arnould's Lodge	550
Fernwood or old Telegraph Office	500
Barr Cottage	500
Wadia Lodge	600

For further particulars such as plans and lists of Furniture, &c., &c. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT

PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain works at MAHALUXMEE SUBSIDIARY BATTERY.

2. Full particulars, together with forms of tenders, may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, 5th March, 1888.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, 25th Feb. 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IVORY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

Pairs of Ladies' Ivory Backed Hair Brushes, with Comb, complete in Velvet and Satin Lined Cases. At Rs. 36, 40, 46, 50, 63, and 70 per case.

Pairs of Gentlemen's Ivory Backed Hair Brushes, Military Shape, complete in Solid Leather Cases. At Rs. 40, 45, and 50 per case.

IVORY HAT OR CLOTHES BRUSHES. Rs. 13-8, each.

IVORY COMBS. Rs. 8, 9, and 10 each.

IVORY GLOVE STRETCHERS. Rs. 11 per pair.

IVORY HANDLED RAZOR STROPS. Rs. 9 each.

IVORY PAPER KNIVES. Rs. 7 Rs to 15 each.

IVORY POCKET FOLDING PAPER KNIVES. Rs. 1-8 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUXURIES FOR SHAVING.

GORDON'S PREMIER RAZOR STROPPING MACHINE,

Will prove irresistible to every gentleman who shaves himself. It gives the Razor a more perfect edge than the most expert Stropper can do with the hand, and in a fraction of the time.

Plain Finish, complete in wooden case. Rs. 22-8 each.

PROMETHEUS' SHAVING LAMPS

Ensure a keen Razor, complete with Brush, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-8 each.

Ditto ditto. with Badger Hair Brush ..... Rs. 4 8

BUTLER'S CELEBRATED "KEEN RAZORS," Made of the finest possible steel, by first-class workmen, hollow ground, Rs. 2-4, 3, and 4 each.

Pairs in Cases, Rs. 8, 10-8, and 12 per pair.

Treacher's CampRazor, with Strop in case, Rs. 3 each.

Treacher's "Unequalled" Razor, Re. 1 each.

RAZOR STROPS.

The "Keen" Strop, the latest improvement in two-sided Strops, Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Ditto four-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 each.

"Yorkshire Bite" Strops, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8 each.

"Mechi's" two-sided Strops, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4 each.

Saunders' Four-sided Strops, Rs. 3, 4 and 5 each.

The Indian Army Razor Strops.

Lloyd's Empress Shaving Cream, As. 14, per tube. Re. 1-12 each.

Pear's Shaving Soap, As. 8, As. 14, and Re. 1-6 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS.
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
33, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE AT MAHABLESHWAR.
ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH, 1888, at 2 P.M.
(If not previously disposed of.)

"CRAIG HALL"—Finest situation on the hill.
"MONASTERY"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
"BIRD'S NEST"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"ROSE COTTAGE"—Commands a lovely view.
"MULBERRY COTTAGE"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a small house in the Bazaar and a Strawberry Garden on the Lake.

THE HOUSE AT SATARA will be sold on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1888, at 2 p.m.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself), Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Madow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Re. 1, postage, 4 annas.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection, it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AGHDANS ..... from	25 0 to	30 0
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ... ,,	16 0 to	35 0
ASSIETTES ..... ,,	50 0 to	100 0
BEER JUGS ..... ,,	45 0 to	70 0
BEER MUGS ..... ,,	10 8 to	28 0
BISCUIT BOXES ..... ,,	20 0 to	80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ..... ,,	18 0 to	25 0
BOTTLE LABELS ..... ,,	1 4 to	4 0
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ..... ,,	50 0 to	70 0
BREAD BASKETS ..... ,,	40 0 to	70 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS ..... ,,	13 8 to	28 0
BREAKFAST DISHES ..... ,,	40 0 to	60 0
BUTTER COOLERS ..... ,,	16 0 to	30 0
BUTTER KNIVES ..... ,,	2 8 to	7 0
CAKE BASKETS ..... ,,	40 0 to	70 0
CALL BELLS ..... ,,	7 8 to	12 0
CANDLESTICKS ..... ,,	50 0 to	60 0
CARLTON CRUETS ..... ,,	13 8 to	28 0
CHEESE SCOOPS ..... ,,	2 8 to	20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ..... ,,	13 8 to	40 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS .. ,,	10 0 to	100 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES ..... ,,	25 0 to	50 0
CIGAR LAMPS ..... ,,	25 0 to	40 0
CLARET JUGS ..... ,,	18 0 to	40 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS ..... ,,	18 0 to	30 0
CRUET STANDS ..... ,,	12 0 to	70 0
CRUMB SCOOPS ..... ,,	12 8 to	25 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of ..... ,,	25 0 to	60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... ,,	40 0 to	100 0
DESSERT STANDS ..... ,,	36 0 to	70 0
DINNER CRUETS ..... ,,	32 0 to	100 0
DISH COVERS ..... ,,	40 0 to	60 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID.. ,,	90 0 to	110 0
EGG BOILERS OR STEAMERS ..... ,,	29 0 to	35 0
EGG FRAMES ..... ,,	18 0 to	60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4 ... ,,	250 0 to	600 0
EPERGNES ..... ,,	100 0 to	200 0
FISH CARVERS ..... ,,	16 0 to	35 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ..... ,,	50 0 to	150 0
FLOWER STANDS ..... ,,	40 0 to	100 0
FRUIT STANDS ..... ,,	36 0 to	70 0
GOBLETS ..... ,,	18 0 to	100 0
GOLF CUPS ..... ,,	20 0 to	80 0
HOLSTER FLASKS ..... ,,	7 8 to	8 8
ICE CLAWS ..... ,,	7 8 to	10 0
ICE HAMMERS ..... ,,	7 8 to	10 0
ICE JUGS ..... ,,	36 0 to	100 0
ICE PAILS ..... ,,	18 0 to	80 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of ..... ,,	40 0 to	80 0
ICE TONGS ..... ,,	4 8 to	6 8
ICE WATER SETS ..... ,,	150 0 to	250 0
ICE WATER URNS ..... ,,	250 0 to	500 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
INKSTANDS ..... from	20 0 to	60 0
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ..... ,,	14 0 to	30 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ..... ,,	2 0 to	6 0
LUNCHEON FRAMES ..... ,,	150 0 to	200 0
MUFFINEERS, each ..... ,,	3 8 to	7 0
MUSTARD POTS ..... ,,	5 0 to	10 0
NAPKIN RINGS ..... ,,	2 0 to	6 0
NUT CRACKERS ..... ,,	3 8 to	7 0
PEPPER CASTORS ..... ,,	2 8 to	7 0
PEG MEASURES ..... ,,	5 0 to	8 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ..... ,,	45 0 to	50 0
PICKLE FRAMES ..... ,,	20 0 to	40 0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS ..... ,,	1 0 to	8 0
PICKLE SAUCE FRAMES ... ,,	36 0 to	45 0
PRESERVE FRAMES ..... ,,	27 0 to	40 0
SALAD BOWLS ..... ,,	45 0 to	100 0
SALAD SERVERS ..... ,,	16 0 to	25 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ..... ,,	20 0 to	60 0
SALVERS ..... ,,	18 0 to	90 0
SARDINE BOXES ..... ,,	24 0 to	40 0
SAUCE FRAMES ..... ,,	36 0 to	45 0
SIDE DISHES, sets of ..... ,,	250 0 to	600 0
SODA WATER FRAMES ..... ,,	30 0 to	40 0
SOY FRAMES ..... ,,	12 8 to	14 0
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ..... ,,	50 0 to	130 0
SPIRIT AND TUMBLER STANDS ..... ,,	50 0 to	70 0
SPOON WARMERS ..... ,,	13 8 to	40 0
SUGAR BASINS ..... ,,	30 0 to	40 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ..... ,,	36 0 to	50 0
SUITES OF PLATE ..... ,,	230 0 to	300 0
SULKIES ..... ,,	6 0 to	8 0
TANKARDS ..... ,,	25 0 to	40 0
TANTALUS FRAMES ..... ,,	40 0 to	150 0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES ..... ,,	14 0 to	30 0
TEA CADDIES ..... ,,	40 0 to	60 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ..... ,,	100 0 to	350 0
TEA INFUSERS ..... ,,	6 0 to	8 0
TEA SERVICES ..... ,,	31 8 to	100 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ..... ,,	11 0 to	20 0
TEA KETTLES ..... ,,	72 0 to	100 0
TEA TRAYS ..... ,,	70 0 to	150 0
TELESCOPIC CUPS ..... ,,	16 0 to	20 0
TOAST RACKS ..... ,,	10 0 to	20 0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES ..... ,,	50 0 to	70 0
VEGETABLE DISHES ..... ,,	72 0 to	120 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS ..... ,,	2 8 to	4 0
WEDDING PRESENTS ..... ,,	10 0 to	200 0
WINE STRAINERS ..... ,,	9 0 to	13 0

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Black Dress Silks and Satins.
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Coloured Flannels and Serges.
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Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
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Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
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Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
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Novelties of every Description, etc.

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Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ..... Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ... ,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 22

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OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
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The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... ,,	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... ,,	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... ,,	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... ,,	14 8

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PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

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Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
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AMATEUR PEFORMANCE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.
IN AID OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND.
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
An original Comedy in three acts
BY
HENRY J. BYRON.
CHARACTERS.

Mr. Horace Mervyn (A Country Gentlemen) .....Mr. H. O'Connor.
Tom Gilroy (his Cousin at the bar) .Mr. Dallas Brooks.
Sir Archibald Drellincourt (a philanthropist) .....Mr. Edwards.
Major Hillster (on half pay) .....Mr. Alfred King.
Ernest (Mervyn's nephew) .....Mr. Mackesson.
Goppinger (from the Colonies) .....Mr. Tracy Travers.
Muggles (Mervyn's Confidential Servant) .....Mr. G. Grant Craig.
Emily Mervyn (a young Cousin of Mr. Mervyn's) .....Miss Fischer.
Fanny Smith (her old school-fellow) .....Miss Brooks.
Miss Prescilla (Mervin's sister) ...Miss King.
Darbyshire (her maid) .....Miss Maude Fischer.

Acts I. and II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Act III.—Library in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Time.—The present day.
Seats may be reserved at the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, Price Rs. 2.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

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Whole Cheeses in bladder about 13lb each Per lb. Rs. 1 4
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G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of YESWADABAI (widow of Dr. BALCRUSHNA CHINTOBA) late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

VINAYECK BALCRUSHNA JOSHI and VITHUL BALCRUSHNA JOSHI, two of the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Eighty-eight and in the first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE,
[illegible] day of February, 1888.
ANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED SOOLEMAN has agreed to sell to SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTRY the undivided moiety or equal half part of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, stables, outhouses and buildings thereon, and also the trees and plants thereupon growing, and being on the Chinchpoogles Road in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, aforesaid, the Municipality under Ward No. 8235-3, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under [illegible] No. 143 and new No. 1312, and new Survey No. 3,623 and measuring about 2,153 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Noor Mahomed Suleman, on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Sooleman and partly by the property of Hakeem Bakurally, on or towards the north by the property of Munjee Khetsi, and on or towards the south by the Chinchpoogly Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Noor Mahomed Sooleman or his tenants. Dated this 25th day of February 1888.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTRY has contracted to SELL to MEMON HAJEE NURMAHOMED SOOLEMAN the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, with 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim; and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Khetwady 10th Cross Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry, on or towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Khetwady, and now the property of Cumroodin Trabjee, on or towards the south by the property of Jamsetjee Suntook, and on or towards the west by the said Khetwady 10th Cross Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2118 and 2119, New No. 9223, old Survey Nos. 802, and new Survey Nos. 3506 and 3507, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2004, and Street No. 3, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Dinbai, wife of Darasha Dossabhoy Motiwalla and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1888.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 4, Forbes street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March, 1888, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Director's Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1887.
2. Two declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th March, 1888.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1888.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Chasepal House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

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CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial, packing and postage extra.

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ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	Rs. a. 8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
MPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
MPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
MPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	"
FRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
'QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
'SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Tote-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

BANKS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1 8 [illegible] vol Re.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. C. BURDER,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January, 1888.

BOMBAY RACES—1888.

THE RACES having TERMINATED yesterday, Holders of Subscribers Tickets are requested to note that such tickets will NOT ADMIT them to the Grand Stand and Enclosures at the Gymkhana Sky Race Meeting.

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for PROVISIONING H. M.s' COMMON JAIL and also the GOVERNMENT FEMALE WORKHOUSE, Bombay, for the year 1888 and 1889, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1888, at 11 a.m.

The condition of the sale and all other information in connection therewith can be obtained on application to the undersigned.—Dated Bombay, 28th February, 1888.

A. G. MACENZIE, Superintendent,
H. M.'s Common Jail, Governor, Government Female Workhouse.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bomb

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless a suitable offer be previously obtained by private contract) by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Official Assignee as the Assignee of the estate and effects of James Donald, of Bombay, the whole of the valuable property known as Rimon Iron Works, situate at Frere Road, Bombay, with all the machinery and fittings used in connection therewith.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depots, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.

Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

Tender's must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY, March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Store-keeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his administration.

Robert Edwin Wright, late Executive Engineer, Mhow.
Auguste de Letowski, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
John Newman Harden, late of the Bombay Civil Service and Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad.
Thomas Alexander Payne, late Assistant Loco: Superintendent, G. I. P. R., Bhusawal.
Goolam Hoosein Sheik Mateel, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
Frederick Adolphe de Rocpstorff, late of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.
Peter Lyons, late of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay.
Edmund George Reilly, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 17th Reximent, Bombay Infantry.
Joseph DeMello, late Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, trading under the name of Howard & Co., Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, an hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th February, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous fibres and system, and through the organs gradually renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility, while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, and also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, &c. SHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disorder, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise entirely from constipation of the bowel with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In pac ages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unrivalled efficacy; they act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of DR. DE ROOS' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARNIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Aimere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; HALL, HOSMED & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principa Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfull informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loos* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be misled into buying so-called "Gutte Vita" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR DE ROOS Medicines

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 6; postage, 1 anna.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enables us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Krauss Irroy s Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 53 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PAMPMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	"	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Golbirausenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Maroobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Lo Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
From MUNSER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. LORMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Roomer	" 14 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Bar	" 13 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's ***	" 18 0	...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	" 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
" " " *	" 22 8	...
BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 8	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	" 14 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian "	" 15 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 2 to 3½ lbs.	" 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per 1 lb. tin	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1	a. 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0	9
	1 do.	1	0
	2 do.	1	10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Rs.	a.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6

TERMS—
Not cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 10; Double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,

SHAWL AND CARPET MANUFACTURERS.
(By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to)
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
ORIENTAL EMPORIUM OF CURIOSITIES.

SHOW ROOMS

For Shawls, Carpets, Metal Works, &c.

THE Establishment of DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL is the oldest in Amritsar. The goods are guaranteed to be real. Prices are reasonable and fixed. A comparison with goods supplied by other Establishments is invited.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpet Manufactory is now under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake, late Deputy Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail, where for 11 years, he was in charge of the Carpet Manufactory of that Jail, and from his great experience he is thoroughly acquainted with the industry in all its different phases; and under his supervision this firm is now producing Carpets not to be surpassed in India, and at reasonable rates.

HALL STREET,

Near the Railway Station, just inside the Hall Gate of the CITY of AMRITSAR, PUNJAB.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL respectfully invite Visitors to Amritsar to inspect their Establishment where their Indian Manufactures may be examined.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Visitors are requested to enquire for DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL, and to be cautious that they are not misled by touts, dalals, and garrywalas.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIA

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... March 5th, 9h. 17·4m., a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 12th, 9h. 12·3m., p.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 21st, 1h. 34·7m., a.m.
Full Moon ..... ,, 28th, 9h. 58·7m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 3	Volunteers' Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m. Inspection of B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers at Bandora. Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m. Execution of County Jail, 7-15 p.m.	6 19	6 5	2 19m 3 2a	8 32m 8 50a
Sun. 4	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 18	6 5	3 2m 4 1a	9 23m 9 52a
Mon. 5	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Opening of a Horse shed by Lord Reay at Sahukar Hospital, 5-30 p.m. Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club. Ladies' Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort. Minisingers' Ladies' Concert. Ahmedabad Horse Show. Meerut Intr.-Regtl. Polo Tournament.	6 18	6 6	3 49m 5 19a	10 27m 11 30a
Tu. 6	Novelty Theatre: Amateur Performance in aid of Lecture Hall Fund of Sassoon Mechanic's Institute, 9 p.m. Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. Arrival of Duke of Connaught from Poona. English mail expected per s.s. Siam. Ahmedabad Horse Shew. Meerut Spring Meeting.	6 17	6 6	4 53m 6 59a	11 54m — —
Wed. 7	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, on "The A. B. C.," 5-30 p.m. Ahmedabad Horse Show.	6 16	6 6	6 24m 8 20a	1 20m 1 14a
Thr. 8	University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Indian Fire Insurance Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Ahmedabad Horse Show. Meerut Spring Meeting.	6 15	6 7	8 7m 9 18a	2 32m 2 22a
Fri. 9	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Thames.	6 14	6 7	9 15m 10 2a	3 32m 3 18a

*Left Aden at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, 29th Feb.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution, County Jail.
Inspection of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, at Bandora.
Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, G. I. P. Rd., 6-15 p.m. (Madras Time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Rothsay (s), and Dragoman (s), from Middlesbrough; and Gem (s), New Castle. Yesterday:—Strathmore (s), from Penarth; Kilwa (s), Busreh; Victory (s), Rangoon; Brenda (s), Middlesbrough; and Heros (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lady Armstrong (s), for Marseilles; Culna (s), Coast and Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; Tweed (ship), Colombo; and Coromandel (s), London, &c.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—There will be no service in this Church to-morrow.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Henry Baker, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.—The Rev. B. Baring-Gould, M.A., Vicar of St. Michaels and All Saints, Blackheath, and one of the eight Missioners to India, will preach at the 11 a.m. service and again at the 6 p.m. service to-morrow, at Girgaum Church.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A special train for the Andheri meet will leave Colaba, 5-10 a.m.; Church Gate, 5-15; Grant Road, 5-30; Bandra, 5-49; and Andheri (Arri.) 6-0, railway time. Horses to be at the Grant Road Station not later than 4-30, railway time.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Soondree, a Hindoo girl, aged 6 years, living with her parents in Khetwady 6th Lane, yesterday accidentally fell from the window into the street and was seriously injured. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, touching the death of Dhondee Succaram, a labourer, aged 18 years, who on the 24th ultimo, while employed at Wari Bunder loading waggons with iron rails, accidently sustained a severe wound on his right heel by an iron rail falling on him. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Peerkhan Lane, touching the death of Raimut woman, aged 16 years, the wife of a mill labourer living in that locality. On the 22nd ultimo, while deceased was cooking, her sarree caught fire, and she was much burnt about the chest and arms. She was under treatment at the J.J. Hospital, but her friends finding her in a dying state removed her home. She died at 6 p.m. on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music in the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 6-15 o'clock (Madras time):—

March	Jubilee	R. Smith.
Waltz	My Queen	C. Coote.
Selection	Cavalcade	Andran.
Waltz	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Imperial	Faust.
Polka	Love Ties	M. Seaman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOME-MADE GAS.

DURING the present week Mr. G. Siroadkar has been conducting a series of experiments on premises near the bungalow of Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy with an apparatus for the manufacture of gas from ordinary illuminating oils. Sir Mungaldss, the Nawab Shumshool-ool-Oomra Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., and other gentlemen have had an opportunity of witnessing experiments in the bungalow of Sir Mungaldass and elsewhere, and all have given eulogistic testimonials to Mr. Siroadkar. Last evening the gas was made from a mixture of cocoanut and castor oils and the result was highly satisfactory. For the illumination of large residences, workshops, railway stations or the like the apparatus shown by Mr. Siroadkar should meet with an extensive demand. No matter what kind of oil is burnt, by the complete consumption of the gas contained in it, a brighter, a steadier, and at the same time cheaper light is produced than would otherwise be the case. One quart bottle of oil will produce sufficient gas to supply lights of 35 candle power for five or six hours. The original outlay is small and success is certain.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

326-87—Festonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lalee and another vs Lalji Dungersy and others—Tyabji and D—In person.

40-88—Liteh, S F and N—Ootumbai vs Damodhar Bookuldas and another—Jefferson, B and D.

391-87—Hore, C and B—Motilal Saduram vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

2-88—In person—Hoosein Khan *alias* Bawa Khan Valad and C vs Dawood Khan Valad Ebrahim Khan and others—Mirza H K.

8-88—In person—Sunmookhram Amoolakh vs Keshowlal Hurgowan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

408-87—In person,—(a pauper)—Bala Rowji Palkar vs. Kondaji Beheraps Mahajun—In person—Part heard.

352-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and others vs Haji Sidick Allana and others—Mirza H K—Part heard.

107-87—Ardasir H and D—Charles Agnew Turner vs Purshotamdas Mungaldas—Little S F and N, Macfarlane E and H.—Jefferson B and D.

290-87—Little S F and N—Moorarjee Ruttonsey vs Damoder Thackersey and others—Thakurdas D and U.

358-87—Ardasir H and D—H Festonjee Fardoonjee Bombla vs Dinbai and others—Payne G and S.

326-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jeewanjee vs Essojee Dossajee and others—Ardasir H and D.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Major G. W. Martin, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Captain H. O. Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thackersi, Mulji Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaweerlal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karmandas Vallabhdas, Kawasjee Dady Limjee,, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The meeting proceeded with the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1888-89. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed that discretional contingencies be passed at Rs. 7,000. The motion was seconded by Mr. Shewji Dhurmaji.

Major Selby moved an amendment: (1) That in the absence of definite information as to how this grant had been expended in the past, the Corporation saw no reason for increasing it, and accordingly passed it at Rs. 5,000; (2) and as some misapprehension appears to exist about the nature of this grant, the Corporation place on record that it is only a contingent grant to meet petty charges, and is in no sense secret service money. The mover said he thought that before he gave his sanction to increase the grant, he should know how the Commissioner had exercised his discretion in the past; and with that view he had written to the Acting Commissioner for information. But Mr. Charles had declined to give him any information on the subject, saying that it was quite an unprecedented demand that the Commissioner should be called upon to give the details, for in that case the object of the grant, namely, the provision of a ready means of paying small expenses, which did not properly fall under any other head of expenditure, and which were not worth the time and trouble of public discussion by the Corporation, would be frustrated. If, he added, the Corporation chose to allow him certain discretion, he meant to use it free from interference or comment. Captain Selby thought the whole of the contention underlying the Commissioner's letter was entirely false,—namely, that because the grant was discretional, therefore the Corporation, who were the trustees of the public money, were not to inquire how the money had been spent. He did not in the least mind giving the Commissioner Rs. 7,000 that he asked for. But he entirely objected to any part whatever of the ratepayers' money being treated as secret service money, that is, money which, after it had been spent, was not to be accounted for, if an account was called for.

The chairman explained that the money spent under this head was audited and accounted for in the books just as well as any other expenditure, and that he had himself, about a fortnight ago, gone through the expenditure made this year.

Major Selby said that when the Corporation was asked to increase a certain discretional allowance it was perfectly legitimate for them to ask how the money had been spent in the past. He concluded a long speech by quoting figures which showed that during the past three or four years the amount spent under the head of discretional contingency did not exceed Rs. 5,000, or a little over that amount.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the grant had been in existence for at least twenty years, and that during all that time, the Corporation had been always willing to extend their confidence to the Commissioner to the extent of allowing him to expend a certain sum at his own discretion. So far as he knew, at no time during the last twenty years had any member of the Corporation either questioned the discretion of the Commissioner or required him to give information for his personal satisfaction. There were a great many petty charges occurring annually, which, if they were to be sent to the Corporation, would require about two months before they could be sanctioned, and would probably waste a good deal of time in discussion, keeping back subjects of far greater importance. After justifying the increased grant that he had asked for on the ground that, since the year 1880, the revenue of the Municipality had increased very rapidly, and it was desirable to sanction something like a corresponding increase in the discretional allowance, the Commissioner proceeded to say that Major Selby had used an exceedingly offensive term, when he called this allowance "secret service money." His own impression, the Commissioner added, of secret service money was money that was spent in giving bribes, or obtaining secret information; in fact, money spent in a manner which one would be ashamed to tell.

Captain Selby: No, not at all.

The Acting Commissioner said that Captain Selby would then explain what the term meant. For his part, he strongly objected to the application of any such term to any money sanctioned by the Corporation, and it was simply absurd to apply any such term to the present grant. He could not touch a single penny of it without the item passing before Mr. Barrow, who examined it, and then it was checked by members of the Town Council. It was audited like every other item of expenditure, and as much information regarding it was available from the books to every member of the Corporation as on any other item. If the Corporation pressed him, discretion, he must be allowed to use it. If they chose to withdraw it, and he did not mind it personally, he would have to bring every small item before them for sanction. But he certainly objected to any individual member having taken upon himself the authority of the whole Corporation, coming to him and requiring him to give him, as an individual, an exact account of the way in which he had exercised the discretion reposed in him by the Corporation. He did not of course maintain that if the Corporation wanted to know how he had used his discretion he would decline to give them the necessary information, or to be called to account for the way in which he had spent the money.

The chairman observed that as far as he could find from the Act, no individual member of the Corporation had power to call for records, and he accordingly thought that it was only as a matter of favour that Major Selby had applied to the Commissioner for the information. Mr. Charles appeared to have stood upon his dignity, and his rights in the present case; but he did not refuse to give information to the Corporation if they required it. The chairman made it thoroughly understood that the contingent allowance to the Commissioner was subject to the same audit as any other item.

Captain Selby observed that if it was understood that this allowance was subject to the same criticism and comment by the Corporation as any other item, he would take out the latter portion of his resolution.

The Acting Commissioner said that if the Corporation wanted information, he should give it, and they might comment upon it.

Captain Selby then contended with regard to the term "secret service money" that no sort of evil meaning was attached to the words Certain Government officers both in India and England were entrusted with money which could not be accounted for without defeating the object of that allowance. For example, the Commissioner of Police was allowed a certain sum of money which was not accounted for. No inquisition, direct or indirect, was implied in the term. But if the Commissioner did not like the term, he would gladly withdraw it from his amendment.

Major Martin said that it would have never entered into Major Selby's head to regard the allowance as anything like secret service money if the Commissioner had not implied in his letter that it was so, because the Commissioner had said in his letter that he would not subject the expenditure to public discussion. As trustees of the public money, however, the Corporation were entitled to discuss it publicly.

Dr. Blaney was sorry at the personal turn which had been given to the discussion. All that was necessary was to know what was the data possessed by the Town Council when they made the recommendation to increase this grant. That data, however, had not been placed before the Corporation by the Town Council. (Hear, hear.) Willing as he was to give the grant, if its necessity was proved, he could not admit the "broker's argument" used by the Commissioner, namely, that there should be so much increase allowed in the grant in proportion to the increase in the revenue.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji said that the propriety of the discretional allowance annually granted to the Commissioner was seevident that it was a pity to have wasted nearly a whole afternoon in the discussion. The proceeding, to say the least, was questionable. (Hear, hear, from Captain Selby, and laughter.)

A division was then taken on the amendment, which in its modified form stood as follows:—That in the absence of definite information as to how this grant has been expended in the past, the Corporation see no reason for increasing it, and accordingly pass it at Rs. 5,000, the Corporation placing it on record that it is only a contingent grant to meet petty charges. The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

The following items of expenditure were also passed:—Auditors' allowance, Rs. 5,000; rent of Municipal Office, Rs. 16,800; election expenses, Rs. 500.

A lakh of rupees out of the current had been provided in the Town Council's Budget for new works costing not more than Rs. 20,000 each. It was originally proposed to consider each item *seriatim* and then sanction it. Captain Selby moved that the lump sum of one lakh be passed to defray the cost of minor new works, and that the items to the debit of this grant be charged, as sanctioned, from time to time.

The Acting Commissioner said that the Budget discussions had already been spun out to an unprecedented length this year, and it would simply cause much longer delay if they were to pass the whole amount now, reserving the items to be considered one by one in the future.

Mr. Duxbury thought they should settle the items at once, and moved an amendment that they should at once proceed with the consideration of the list of new works which had been presented to them.

Mr. Geary seconded the amendment, observing that there would be no advantage in voting the money in the lump, if the executive officers were not able to commence the works at once. If the consideration of these specific works were postponed, it would cause delay, which, considering how many meetings they had to adjourn this year for want of a quorum, would be very considerable; and all the works might not be finally sanctioned till they had come very near the next monsoon.

The Acting Commissioner also pointed out that it would take six months before all these works were sanctioned by the Corporation if the settlement of the works were deferred as proposed.

Major Selby contended, on the other hand, that exactly the same time would be taken, whether they passed the works now after examining them one after another, or having voted the lump sum and concluded the Budget, they afterwards considered them *seriatim*.

Captain Selby's proposition was ultimately carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji proposed an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for unforeseen minor works. Captain Selby opposed the grant on the ground that it would open the door to expenditure of any sort; and the proposition, on being put to the vote, was lost.

The total amount of expenditure, including the balance at the close of the year, amounting to Rs. 1,39,565, was fixed at Rs. 51,89,750.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following forecast by the Acting Director of Agriculture refers generally to the condition of the wheat crop up to 20th February:—

Presidency area about 29½ lakhs acres.

Guzerat.—Area about 3 lakhs; Ahmedabad 165,000, Broach 67,000, the rest in remaining three districts. Cyclonic rain and cloudy weather in January and February are reported to have caused rust in parts of every district. Injury slight. Estimated yield in chief wheat growing tracts 10 to 8 As. Ahmedabad, 10 Broach and Kaira, 11 Surat and 15 Panch Mahals.

Deccan.—Total area 13 lakhs, Khandesh 4, Nasik 3½, Ahmednagar 2½, Poona 1½, and Satara and Solapore 1¼. In places rust and blight and pale colour caused by unfavourable wind, unseasonable or deficient rain, cloudy weather and cold. Nevertheless yield estimated above average and in parts bumper crop.

Karnatak.—Area about 5½ lakhs, Dharwar 2½ lakhs, Bijapur 1½ lakhs, and Belgaum 1 lakh. Westerly wind and unseasonable laterain caused rust almost every where and reduced outturn.

Sind.—Area about 3½ lakhs, Shikarpur 1½, Hyderabad, Upper-Sind Frontier and Karachi almost one-third lakh each. Thar and Parkar has 15,000. Recent rain improved prospects and crop above average.

Native-States.—Area about 5½ lakhs. Kathiawar 1 Baroda 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha States 1 the rest scattered. Condition as in neighbouring British Districts.

DOES A BLOW ON THE CHIN CAUSE DEATH?

AT the High Court, on Thurday last, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons considered an appeal against a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon Sayed Alli wallad Sayed Karim by Mr. E. H. Mocsardi, Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara. Mr. Narayen G. Chandawarkar, under instructions from the Registrar, appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide of a Sonak boy, named Ramkrishna, and the undoubted facts of the case, as found by the Sessions Judge, were these:—Ramkrishna lived with his father at Aram, and used to attend school at the Mahadeo temple. On the morning of the 10th June last, he attended school there, and went back for the mid-day recess to the house of his mother's brother to take his breakfast. Shortly after this, he left the house alone with no clothes on, and without his books or slate. Evidently his intention was not to go to school, for he left the house about three hours before the opening of the afternoon school. His relations appeared to have taken no notice of his absence until about 5 p.m., when a double search was commenced simultaneously by the deceased's uncle and father. They met, and learned that he was missing from both houses. As they returned by the Hindustani School, they saw the deceased's body being held near a fire by certain Musulmans, who were witnesses in the case. These men and others had been saying their prayers in the school when their attention was suddenly arrested by a cry, and on their running to the place whence the cry proceeded, they were informed by a person that it would be well if they would search a pool situated to the south of the garden in which the accused lived. The pool was accordingly searched, and the body of the deceased boy was found in it. It had on it all the gold and silver ornaments that the boy had worn that morning. Next day, the havaldar summoned a *panch*, consisting of four of the neighbouring patels; and after they had seen the corpse and heard the statements made by the deceased's father, they refused to sign a *panchnamah* which the havaldar had caused to be drawn up, stating that the deceased had died by drowning. The *panch* had the depth of the water in the pool measured, and then they all signed the so-called *panchnamah*, which, after describing the ornaments on the corpse, continued thus:—"Froth issues from the nose of the corpse; the stomach is puffed up; both the cheeks are swollen; there is a sore on the chin." The corpse was then sent to Karwar for examination by the Civil Surgeon. On arrival, he received the chief constable's report and looked at the corpse. About the same time the deceased's father and uncle gave him a petition stating that they had no doubt as to the deceased's death having been caused by drowning; that the dissection of a dead body was contrary to the rules of their religion; and asking that it might be returned to them. The corpse was afterwards handed back to the father and uncle, who took it home and burnt it. Subsequent investigation by the police produced the evidence of four new witnesses, and in consequence of what they and others stated, the charge had been brought against the accused. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 10th June last, early in the afternoon, the deceased went to the garden belonging to the accused to pick up fallen mangoes, that an alarm was raised, whereupon the accused went up and struck the deceased a blow in consequence of which he fell; and that the corpse of the deceased, when taken out of the pool of water, presented appearances inconsistent with his having been accidentally drowned. These appearances were that there was a patch of dried blood on the cheek of the corpse, which had apparently flowed from the mouth; that the corpse was rigid; and that there was a black spot like a bruise under the chin in the place where the only witness to the assault said he saw the blow struck. Reviewing the evidence, the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the boy had been dead some time before his body had been immersed in the water, for the blood which flowed from his mouth must have had time to dry before immersion. The bruise under the chin would, the Sessions Judge thought, show that the blow given by the accused was a violent one; and a strong presumption would arise that the blow was the cause of death. Hence in order that the accused might be convicted of the minor charge of causing grievous hurt, it must be proved (Mr. Moscardi held) that the accused struck the deceased on the chin with his fist; and to support the major charge of culpable homicide, it must be shown beyond reasonable doubt that there was a patch of dried blood on the deceased's cheek at the time that his body was taken out of the water; that the body was then rigid; and that there was a bruise on the chin. The question for decision was whether these four facts were proved and the Sessions Judge's finding was that they were proved. In the face of the other witnesses' statements, the court had the evidence of the chief constable and of the Civil Surgeon, that there was no mark on the chin of the corpse. Besides, the mark was not mentioned in either of the havaldar's reports or in the *panchnamah*. The Sessions Judge was sorry to have to record it, but he could not but come to the conclusion that the Civil Surgeon (Mr. Govind Muljee Dixon) had deviated from the truth in saying that the body was not decomposing at the time he saw it, in order to account for the very superficial examination he made of the corpse. The accused was found guilty of both charges, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

For the accused, it was urged, among other things, that the deceased's corpse was found in a pool and examined by the police; that the father of the deceased, the police, and the Civil Surgeon were satisfied that the boy had died by drowning. Under the circumstances, it was unfair to hold the accused guilty on the testimoney of three men whose evidence was unreliable and discrepant. The Sessions Judge had, it was submitted, ignored the evidence from which it appeared that the deceased boy was in the habit of going frequently to his sister's house, and that he used to go and return from the same by the road adjoining the pool. It was also urged that the grounds on which Mr. Moscardi had disbelieved the evidence of the Civil Surgeon were unsatisfactory. Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said: We are of opinion that the conviction, under section 304, Indian Penal Code, cannot be sustained; for assuming that the accused struck the deceased, as alleged, a blow on the chin, there is no evidence to show that this blow caused death. The chin is not a vital place; and a blow, all trace of which had vanished when the body was examined by the Civil Surgeon, within forty hours from the time of the alleged infliction of the blow, would not be likely to have caused death. But the appellant has also been convicted of voluntarily causing hurt by striking the blow. The evidence adduced in support of this conviction is most unsatisfactory. The evidence as to the appearance of the mark of a blow on the body of the deceased is discrepant and is contradicted by the deposition of the medical witness and by other evidence. The only witness who deposes to seeing the blow struck was a casual passer-by at the time of the alleged quarrel between the accused and the deceased about the mangoes which the deceased is said to have stolen from the accused's tree; and yet, though he says he saw the child struck and knocked down, he never went to his help, but passed on. Moreover, he never gave any information to any one of what he had seen till some days after the occurrence, when, owing to some information that was received by the police, who, however, will not say from whom it was obtained, he was sent for by the inspector. His evidence on the face of it is not of a kind to be trusted, and we cannot act upon it alone. We reverse, therefore, both the conviction under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code and the conviction under section 323, and acquit the accused and direct that he be set at liberty.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 65, Farringdon-road London.

PRIZE-DAY AT THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR attended at the Elphinstone High School, Dhobie Talao, on Thursday evening, and gave away the prizes to the successful students. The school had been very prettily decorated and there was a very large attendance of European ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were observed, the Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, the Honourable Mr. R. West, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Professor Forrest, Professor Oliver, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Honourable K. T. Telang, the Persian Consul, Messrs. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Framjee D. Petit, Bomanjee D. Petit, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehanghir C. Jehanghir, Dastoor Phirozе Jamaspji, Kazi Shaik Mahomed, Dr. D'Gama, Messrs. Y. M. Kelkar, M. G. Chandavakar, Y. Yajnik, J. B. Modak, V. J. Kirtikar, Gunpatrao Phale, Ragoonath N. Khote, C.I.E., Shantaram Narayan, Shantaram Vithul, P. N. Wadia, Hakim Mahomed Hussain, Shapurji K. Sanjana, Jehanghir B. Murshan, Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, K. N. Kabraji, and K. D. Khambata.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. V. A. Modak, the principal of the school, reading the following report:—

It is now a little over three years since the last ceremony of prize-giving, the first of its kind in this new building, took place under the presidency of the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, shortly before his departure from this Presidency. There has been no public prize distribution since then, as I do not wish to make the occasion an annual one, for fear of encroaching too often upon the valuable time of the busy public of this city. I thought of holding a prize-exhibition last year, but in consequence of certain disquieting rumours which were then prevalent with reference to the future prospects of Government secondary institutions, I gave up the idea, reserving for this year a gathering which is as encouraging to the Institution itself as it is a means of reassuring the public mind as regards its condition and prospects. I felt sure at the time that the vague rumours would, of themselves, subside, when the liberal policy of Government with reference to education in general became generally known; and the event has fully answered the expectation. The cloud which at one time seemed to hang over departmental secondary education have passed away, and confidence has been once more restored by the generous recognition of the claims of higher education on the part of Government. During the short interval of uncertainty, however, unfavourable and discouraging remarks were made in some quarters on the general state of secondary education, apparently based on the fluctuating results of the University Examinations; and the supposed deterioration of this and other schools was mainly ascribed to change of management. For this reason, I hope, it will not be considered out of place, if I avail myself of this occasion to lay before your Excellency and the representatives of the different communities that patronize this Institution, certain facts which will satisfactorily show that its administration still merits the confidence of the public.

It is now more than five years since I took charge of this school, and the work done during the period by the staff of the school may well be compared with that achieved during the preceding five years. This comparison on the whole shows such steady progress as may be fairly looked for. Taking the results of the annual examination of the school by the Professors of the Elphinstone College, we find that the percentage of passes under all heads is about 5 per cent. higher during the latter period than during the former. The proportion of success at the Matriculation Examination of the University is also about 19 per cent. higher in the same period; and of the candidates sent up during recent years no less than 80 per cent. have invariably passed in English. Of the 89 candidates who passed the Matriculation last year, out of 119, that is, about 75 per cent., 81 passed with classics for their second language. This implies increasing application to classical studies, but it also implies corresponding neglect of the study of the vernacular languages. To counteract this result, I have recently made arrangements for giving instruction in vernacular grammar and literature two hours every week in all the lower forms of the school, taking care, however, to put as little additional strain on the minds of the boys as possible. As to attendance and fee-receipts, the figures for the current year cannot be made up till the end of this month. If not, therefore, take the figures for the last four years, and compare them with those for a similar period before that time, we find that the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 800 to 933, and the fee-receipts from about Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 37,000; and the cost to Government has been in consequence reduced from about Rs. 14 per head to about Rs. 9, notwithstanding the increase in the annual expenditure of the school necessitated by the increase in attendance. It is clear from the above figures that the school has during recent years shown a greater proportional improvement than during the preceding years. Whether this progress is in itself sufficient or not may be a matter for difference of opinion, but that there has been progress and not decline cannot admit of any doubt. I, of course, do not undervalue the progress made in the past, which alone could have made the present satisfactory state of the school possible. What I wish to show is simply this, that there is no tangible proof to show that the school has suffered in efficiency in consequence of change of management, and that the promise which I gave, three years ago, at the last prize-exhibition, *viz.*, that no exertions should be spared on my part to keep up the name and prestige of the school, has been with the hearty co-operation of the Vice-Principal and the staff fulfilled as far as practicable. (Hear, hear.) The popularity of a school has not, in the least, declined. In fact, during the last two years, notwithstanding the close competition of private schools, we have had to check the influx of pupils, with a view to secure effective instruction, by increased strictness in the half-yearly examinations for admission.

As regards discipline this large school is kept in thoroughly good order in the main by the moral influence of the teachers on their pupils. Corporal punishment is but rarely resorted to, and fining, which is rather a punishment to the parents and guardians than to the boys themselves, has also become exceptional. Copying in public examinations, which is the common failing of school-boys perhaps in every country, has become so extremely rare, that individual instances of it can be dealt with by the severest punishment possible, *viz.*, dismissal from school. (Hear, hear.) The Prefect system, that is, the system of maintaininy order and discipline out of lesson hours in the lower forms through the agency of the highest form, has been for some years in existence in this school, and its success has recently been referred to by the Government of India in their now well known memorandum on the subject of discipline and moral instruction in schools and colleges. This system has been latterly somewhat modified by selecting for prefects only the most capable boys of the highest form, and by placing them under the guidance of two senior masters selected from the staff periodically. It is by this and other means, as I said on the occasion of the last exhibition, that we have been able to dispense almost altogether with the discipline of the rod.

With regard to moral instruction, although no special text-book on the subject has been introduced here, yet by the strict enforcement of discipline, as stated above, and by the careful selection of class-books, not only is the moral training of the boys strictly attended to, but every occasion which class teaching affords is availed of for the purpose of impressing on the minds of the boys such general notions of religion and morality as are essential for their guidance in life. In proof of the excellent and efficient moral control, I may be permitted to state that the general behaviour of the boys here is perfectly satisfactory, and that gross offences, such as lying, abusing, stealing, &c., are almost unknown. Boisterous behaviour in class is extremely rare, and the punishments which have on rare occasions to be inflicted are for irregularity in attendance, neglect of lessons or inattention to the orders of monitors and prefects, which cannot be looked upon by any means as very serious forms of misbehaviour. In this connection it should be borne in mind that our schools are purely day schools, and that the contact between master and pupils is confined to the class-room. The advantages of the boarding school system are entirely wanting in our educational system, and if school-boys leave their school without their characters being thoroughly formed their imperfections, whatever they may amount to, cannot be wholly ascribed to neglect of duty on the part of teachers. But the testimony of college professors, both positive and negative, goes to show that those school boys, at all events who go to colleges, are not particularly deficient in respect of moral conduct. I may add that parents are kept duly informed with regard to the conduct of the boys at school by means of terminal certificates, in which remarks with reference to their attendance, progress, and conduct are duly entered. And I am thinking of introducing, as soon as arrangements can be made for it, a daily register of attendance, progress, and conduct in the form of a small book, which will be kept by every boy and weekly checked by his teacher, and then submitted to the parents or guardians for their inspection and remarks. This measure, when brought into force, I feel no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the parents, as they can thereby get full information with regard to the attendance and work of their boys at school.

While the intellectual and moral education of the boys in the school is thus mainly kept in view, their physical education is not lost sight of. Cricket has always been a very popular game with our boys. In the evening after school hours they may be seen daily playing at cricket not only in the compound of the school, but in many open spaces in the town, among themselves or with the boys of other schools. Indeed, the popularity of cricket is so rapidly increasing among school-boys, that it will be difficult by-and-by to find sufficient open space for them all to play in; and I look with no small apprehension to the result of one of the recommendations of the Committee for the extension of the city of Bombay, viz., to take up for building purposes a considerable portion of the Esplanade now available for cricket. Last year our school eleven played, in addition to matches among themselves, six matches with the elevens of five leading private schools, and I am glad to state that they were victorious in all but two. In order further to encourage the love of bodily exercise among our pupils, a number of athletic matches were during the last two years arranged between the boys of this school and other neighbouring schools. These took place along with other sports in the back compound of the school under the auspices of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution in the cold weather. At the first of these gatherings held in February, 1887, which was presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, our boys competed for three prizes, and won two of them. At the second gathering, which was held on Saturday, the 18th of last month, also under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, boys from this school competed for prizes in five of the athletic matches, including a tug of war with two neighbouring schools. In one of these, there were two prizes offered, and both were won by our boys. In these others they got the first prize, and in the remaining one, open to graduates, undergraduates, and school-boys, the second prize was won by a boy of this school. Besides this, several of our boys attend different gymnastic institutions in the town, and we have provided a small gymnastic apparatus in our own covered playground on the ground floor, the cost of which was kindly defrayed by my friend, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, whose deep interest in the cause of education is so well known and so gratefully appreciated. A suitable building for the Gymnastic Institution is about to be erected in close proximity to the school premises, which will offer increased facilities for gymnastic training to the students of this school.

I have now laid before your Excellency such facts as appear to me necessary to explain the present condition of the school, and I have only now respectfully to request your Excellency to give away the prizes to the boys who have done well in the class work as well as in the public examinations of the school during the past year. These prizes are for general proficiency and several special subjects, including classical languages, drawing, elocution, &c. I pray that they may be distributed when the few selections for recitation, which have been prepared for the occasion, are gone through by boys representing the different forms.

Several boys then went through a programme of Sanscrit, Persian, Marathi and English musical and recitative pieces, and then followed the distribution of prizes.

After his Excellency had given away the prizes, he delivered the following address:—

Mr. Modak, ladies and gentlemen and boys of the Elphinstone High School,—The report which has been read by Mr. Modak contains as many important passages that an essay might be written on it. One of its most satisfactory features, I think, is the necessity which has been imposed upon the staff of this great institution to be more strict in the examinations for admission to this High School. Nothing affords clearer proof of the esteem in which true education you receive here is held than the fact that the number of those who wish to receive it has been so large that it has been found necessary to admit only the select few who can pass the Entrance Examination. (Applause.) I congratulate, therefore, in the first place those who have received prizes, while in the second place I also congratulate those who have not received prizes, but have fought their way into this institution, and are enjoying the great benefit of the education which is here imparted to them by the distinguished man who is at the head of the school and his coadjutors. (Applause.) I am sorry that it ever crossed Mr. Modak's mind that the Bombay Government in its gloomiest mood ever conceived the vandalistic thought of destroying this institution. (Laughter and applause.) I can assure him that whatever work the Bombay Government have to do that work is not to destroy this institution, but to increase its efficiency and its usefulness. (Applause.) There is another feature which has been suppressed in the report—and it is not often agreeable things are suppressed in a report,—but on this occasion there were so many pleasant facts that we could afford it: The fact is represented by a figure. I always abstain as much as I can from statistical details, and therefore the only one with which I shall trouble this audience is that the cost to Government per pupil of this institution has fallen to eight rupees and fourteen annas. I need not point out that this does not, by any means, represent the assessed educ

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DRESSING GOWNS, FLANNELS, FANCY TWEEDS, Turkish Towling, Oxford Cloths, &c., &c., from Rs. 3-8.
THORPE & CO.,
Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WALKING STICKS, Sterling Silver Mounted, a large choice just arrived, for presentation, &c., from Rs. 3. Swagger Canes, Silver Mounted, Ebony, Rs. 3-8, and Real Malacca, Rs. 3.
THORPE, & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, Rs. 15 per dozen net cash.—NORMAN & Co., Sole Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES, 1888.—Tickets for ADMISION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures TO-DAY, can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

SCENTS AND SOAP.—One of the best you ever used, by W. Rieger, of Frankfort. Only one bottle for Re. 1-4 will satisfy you. Soap per box Annas 14 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed in the Hotel, and have great pleasure in stating that I have never lodged so comfortable before in many Hotels I have stayed at in Bombay. The Proprietors and their Servants seemed anxious to do all in their power to make Lodgers comfortable in every way. A very good Table is kept, and the Charges extremely Moderate. Proprietors are particularly obliging and courteous gentlemen.—Ed. H. B. J. Colonel, Staff Corps.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE, Second-hand. Apply 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, top stairs.

FOR SALE.—A large Millinery and Dress-making Establishment with Goodwill, Fixtures, Show Cases, &c. Apply "FINIS," *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. BURKE'S DOG-CART, PONY, and HARNESS FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, TO-DAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Mrs. Lake, Rampart Row, Great reduction in prices. Cheap dresses, &c., made to order. Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Ball and other dress materials at very low prices.

THE DELL, MATHERAN, TO BE SOLD Rs. 1,800, or to be let to the end of the May season Rs. 300; to the end of November, Rs. 450; to March, 1889, Rs. 550. Apply to M. MACMILLAN, Malabar Hill.

TO LET on 99 years' lease, renewable perpetually, plots of vacant land adjoining the Western India Mill premises and facing the Kala Chowkey Road at Chinchpoogly. For further particulars, apply to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co., No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from May 1st for six months. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
NEW EASY TIMES SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO BE SOLD, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply to the Advocate-General, Chambers, High Court.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, Bungalows at Falkland Road, with nice gardens. Rent, Rs. 50 to 100. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGAR, Share Market.

BEAUTIFUL Pear Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chanchla, No. 6.

MUSEUM NOW OPENED. ALEXANDRA and PINTOS' HOUSES open for Season. Terms moderate. Suitable for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Coats and Trousers, from Rs. 15, Meadow Street.

DOCTOR SERLO gives GRATIS Consultations every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at his Office, 33, Hornby Road.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Opposite the Victoria Terminus. Accommodation Hotel in Bombay. Comfort and cleanliness.—Terms moderate.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS will be supplied with Ayahs, Cooks, Bearers, Syces, Grass Cutters, Sweepers, Butlers, Peons, Durwans, Coachmen, Grooms, Bhistis, Punkah Coolies, Washermen, Tailors, Sempstresses, Nurses, Dhobies, Sirdars, Mussalchees, Gardeners, Malis, Sweepers, Bhandaries, Sirdar Bearers, Khansamahs, Hamals, Matadors, Sirdar Grass Cutters, Sirdar Sweepers, Sirdar Coolies, Sirdar Punkah Coolies, Sirdar Washermen, Sirdar Tailors, Sirdar Sempstresses, Sirdar Nurses, Sirdar Dhobies, Sirdar Sirdars, Sirdar Mussalchees, Sirdar Gardeners, Sirdar Malis, Sirdar Sweepers, Sirdar Bhandaries, Sirdar Sirdar Bearers, Sirdar Khansamahs, Sirdar Hamals, Sirdar Matadors, Sirdar Sirdar Grass Cutters, Sirdar Sirdar Sweepers, Sirdar Sirdar Coolies, Sirdar Sirdar Punkah Coolies, Sirdar Sirdar Washermen, Sirdar Sirdar Tailors, Sirdar Sirdar Sempstresses, Sirdar Sirdar Nurses, Sirdar Sirdar Dhobies, Sirdar Sirdar Sirdars, Sirdar Sirdar Mussalchees, Sirdar Sirdar Gardeners, Sirdar Sirdar Malis, Sirdar Sirdar 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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A GRAVING DOCK FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst replying to a question said, the plans of the Graving Dock, which it was proposed to construct at Bombay, have been submitted to the Admiralty, and that the estimates for the cost of the work were in course of preparation.

THE POLICE AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Sir Charles Russell, Member for South Hackney, moved that an enquiry should be held to ascertain the rights of the executive to interfere with public meetings.

Mr. H. Matthews, Q.C., Secretary of State for the Home Department, replied that the necessity for affording a protection to property and for upholding law and order demanded the closing of Trafalgar Square. He stated that he regarded the motion as carrying a vote of censure on his conduct.

The Debate was adjourned.

AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Austrian man-of-war Fasana, Captain Emile Woelyemuth, left here this morning on her way to China *via* Rangoon and Singapore.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FOR DARJEELING.

The Viceroy left for Darjeeling this afternoon.

Mr. Ware Edgar, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been selected by the Viceroy to accompany him to Darjeeling where his knowledge of Sikkim and Thibet affairs will be useful.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H. M.'S INDIAN FORCES BILL.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day, the hon. Lieutenant-General Caesney, in moving her Majesty's Indian Forces Bill, which was taken into consideration, said that a fortnight ago he explained that its object was to follow the system in force in England of establishing simple procedure to provide conditions for the service of men about to be passed into the Indian Reserve Force under the recent measure adopted by Government. In the ordinary course the Bill would have been referred to a Select Committee and opinions of local Governments recorded, and much time taken up, meanwhile men passing into the Reserve under the present state of things would have been under provisional conditions, because it would have been contemplated as a matter of equity that, as soon as a bill was passed, all should be given an opportunity of registering their position. I mentioned then that so far it has taken little effect, partly because the army was engaged in Burma and men were not allowed to transfer into the Reserve, and also because the establishment of Native Infantry was not then complete. These causes are now removed, and it is extremely desirable that all men who pass in should be at once subject to the final condition, and be spared the trouble of being called up to their regiments in order to have a new state of conditions explained to them and their assent or dissent recorded. Therefore it is desirable that the measure should become law at once. Its provisions are of a very simple kind, and its being referred to Government would not result in any material alteration in the working of the Bill. The conditions established by the Bill are of a more easy character than those under which the soldier is now serving in the Reserve, inasmuch as the penalty for men failing to obey summons to rejoin their regiment is much more lenient than those to which men are liable who, while on furlough, disobey the command to rejoin regiments. So the soldier gains rather than loses by the Bill becoming law.

WHEAT AND LINSEED BILL.

A Bill was passed at a special meeting of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association held yesterday. It was unanimously decided that the terms of the agreement recently entered into by the exporters for penalising deliveries of dirty wheat and linseed should be embodied in the Association's contract. The chief native sellers approved of the new clause.

THE GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Executive Council of the Glasgow International Exhibition having expressed a desire to obtain Indian artizans, a committee was appointed for the selection of suitable men.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop is ordered home immediately by his medical advisers owing to a severe attack of pleurisy. On Monday last the Viceroy visited his Lordship.

THE GHILARDI-STANLEY CASE.

Yesterday the case of Ghilardi *vs.* Stanley was heard before Judge Millett, who passed a decree for Rs. 490.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. MR. SMITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MARCH 2.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the London Mission, was honored this evening with an address and purse for the purchase of books by the students and teachers in a meeting held at the Mission High School. It was overcrowded and was altogether a great success. The Rev. Mr. Hawker occupied the chair. Verses and songs in Marathi and Canarese were composed and sung by the students themselves, which was creditable to the institution and its managers. Speeches in English from the boys were really wonderful, taking their age into consideration. Three cheers were given by Mr. Hawker, and responded to by all present. Mr. Ashtarker also presented a shawl.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here last evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here last evening.

The P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 2.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 13th February last, arrived here yesterday even

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

The French mail steamer Oxus from Aden arrived,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4 9-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Bar Silver	43⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,800,000; increase, £400,000; public deposits, £11,700,000; increase, £600,000; other deposits, £23,300,000; increase, £60,000; other securities, £21,400,000; increase, 2,000,000; notes and gold, £15,800,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 1.

10 p.m.	76·4

FRIDAY, 2.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·7

LONDON JOTTINGS.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 11th February, says:—

The death of Sir Henry Maine at Cannes a week ago came as a surprise to the public, though not, I fancy, altogether to his family and intimate friends. Most of the papers speak of his death as a loss to the India Office; but, as I informed your readers several weeks ago, his services were lost to the India Office at the beginning of the year, when he sent in his resignation to the Secretary of State. Of late years Sir Henry Maine had not been seen so much at the India Office as in earlier times, and although his opinion always carried great weight with his colleagues, there was—I must be excused for saying it—something about his manner which prevented him being popular. I have heard him described as a time-server. That seems a little harsh, to say the least. I do not think he was a time-server, but there is little doubt that he abstained occasionally from offering resistance where resistance would have been not only justifiable but right.

The Irish party are just now a subject of interesting study from more than one point of view. As painted by their opponents they are depressed and dispirited. As described by their own friends they were never in a more cheerful and hopeful frame of mind than at present. I think it would be more correct to say that the truth lies between the two extremes. However that may be, the Nationalist movement, whatever the condition of its leaders is, is very far from being in a moribund state as some Conservatives, including apparently Mr. W. H. Smith, seem to think. The victory achieved by the Parnellites in succeeding to get the Dublin Court of Exchequer to quash the conviction of the man Sullivan, sentenced to a month's imprisonment for boycotting, has been a disappointment for the Government, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre's action at Longhrea is not calculated to afford them much encouragement. If the Government allow Mr. Shaw Lefevre to hold his meeting because he is a Privy Councillor and an ex-Cabinet Minister, how will they be able to justify the arrest and incarceration of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt? This is what people are asking to-day, and that is why they are watching with so much curiosity the progress of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's self-imposed mission to Longhrea. Mr. Parnell is all for moderate measures this Session. The papers this morning speak of this as if it were a discovery, forgetting that the Irish Leader, a fortnight or more ago, intimated to a representative of *Freeman's Journal* that such a line of conduct would meet with his approval. Mr. Parnell was in the House last night, looking, I thought, a little better than when I saw him a few days previously riding in the Park in a somewhat extraordinary costume. Mr. William O'Brien is still abroad, and will not apparently be back in time to participate in the welcome which the London Radicals intend to give the late Lord Mayor of Dublin next Monday. Monday is not a good day for gatherings of this sort, and at this time of the year a meeting in Hyde Park is not the most attractive thing that can be imagined. I may be wrong, but I should have thought the Metropolitan admirers of Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien, when they found they were boycotted by the Directors of the Royal Aquarium and by the proprietor of her Majesty's Theatre, would have done better to dispense with the out-of door demonstration, and confine themselves to the dinner at the Aquarium.

I have not left myself much space in which to refer to the general political situation. Indeed, there is little to be said. The Queen's Speech was as colourless and unexciting as had been anticipated. Everything that it contained was known beforehand, and everything that is omitted—and the omissions are almost as important as the contents—was apprehended. It will be time enough to discuss the proposed Bills when we know something more about them. The only measure in the Ministerial programme about which anything like widespread interest is felt is the Bill for improving local Government in England, but, beyond the fact that it will probably be framed on moderate lines, no one outside the inner circle has any definite notion as to what its provisions will be. The general public, so far as I can gather, are just as sceptical as Mr. Gladstone showed himself to be about the probability of what he aptly called our old friend the transfer of land question being settled unless accompanied by measures going deeper down into the agrarian problem. From what I have heard I should say that Sir William Harcourt with his greater freedom and less responsibility more correctly anticipated the action of the Liberal party towards the Government this Session when he predicted that they would be mistaken in thinking that the public mind could be diverted from the condition of Ireland by humdrum topics and parochial legislation.

Great indeed must be the power of the Press when the Jockey Club has to acknowledge the supremacy of the newspaper and publish a verbatim report of its proceedings. You will see in the daily papers of Wednesday last full particulars of the Club's treatment of the Durham-Chetwynd difficulty. Lord Durham has had his way. His charges against certain stables, jockeys, and aristocratic sportsmen are to go to the law courts—if Sir George Chetwynd's solicitor will let it! That individual has graciously consented, and the whole facts must now come out. Probably, the suggestion made at the Club meeting will be carried out, and the matters in dispute be referred to arbitration. The arbitration, however, will be public, and be carried out with all the powers of a judicial court. I do not wish to say a word to prejudge the case or to cast suspicion upon either of the parties interested. But I am compelled to report that most people would have had a stronger bias towards Sir George Chetwynd than they can now cherish if he had not been so ready to accept advice from his solicitor, which indicated a reluctance to meet the charge so stoutly preferred by Lord Durham. Lord Durham, right or wrong, is certainly performing a very delicate and unpleasing duty with much courage.

A minor incident of this Turf scandal I alluded to last week. That was the alleged libel on Lord Durham by the *Bat*. I related how the "twilight ugliness" had hauled down its colours and incontinently dropped racing matters. This week it has gone farther still. The *Bat* has, like certain beasts of immortal memory, "committed suicide to save itself from slaughter." No longer will that powerfully-written journal scourge the vices or alleged vices of conduct or of character of public men who, for their sins, are Liberal in political creed; never more will it unctuously praise, as with a full butter dish, every Conservative, high or low. The *Bat* is dead. For its place the *Hawk* now flutters. But, with a difference. The redoubtable James Davis is to have nothing to do with the new paper. This, being interpreted, means that it will lack virility; indeed, its first issue indicates the absence of the master hand. Mr. James Davis, by the way, is at Monte Carlo, at the bedside of his wife's father, who is dying. Mrs. Davis will inherit much wealth, so that if her husband is again condemned to pay a fine of £500 and go to prison, the wherewithal will not be wanting. The erstwhile Radical M.P., who was to have been a co-defendant, is not to be proceeded against.

The Crofter trouble is one day soon going to be very serious. The long terms of imprisonment imposed by the Judge at Edinburgh will stiffen resistance. I accidentally met the other day one of the leaders in the Crofter revolt, Mr. Donald Macrae. He is a black bearded, lively voluble Celt. In the course of the remarks, I heard him make, he described the manner in which he kept many of the Crofter families alive during the winter by periodical distributions of meal. For a parallel my mind instinctively turned to a famine-relief camp in India, where doles of dry grain or rice were given to starving folk. Things must be in a bad way indeed in the Lewes if anything comparable with an Indian famine exists there.

The debate on the French naval estimates may perhaps help to console Lord Charles Beresford. The Budget Committee has cut down the naval estimates by nearly 25 per cent.; notwithstanding the indignant remonstrance of experts, who say that, so far from economy being possible, an even larger expenditure is needed to make the French navy anything like efficient. The Minister of the Marine, however, Admiral Krantz, admits that some of the complaints made by the Budget Committee are well founded. Efficiency is not wholly incompatible with economy; and as a torpedo boat lately built turns out to be fastened together with rivets made not of steel but of lead, the admission seems reasonable. Another speaker, a civilian, declared that there were only seven sea worthy torpedo-boats in the service.

Mr. Thurston, the new Governor of Fiji, has had an interview with the Victorian Premier regarding the means to be adopted to remove financial and trade depression in that colony. The desirability is admitted of establishing reciprocity between Fiji and Victoria, but it was deemed necessary before entering into details of the scheme to move the Imperial authorities to grant Fiji the power to make reciprocity agreements with other colonies.

The possibility of war breaking out at an early date is fully believed in, in some of the London newspaper offices. More than one of the well-known war correspondents has been notified to hold himself in readiness to leave England at short notice. *Vanity Fair* has been told by a Russian gentleman mixing in official and military circles in Russia, that war was absolutely certain in the spring. "We have now," he said, "350,000 soldiers in Poland on the frontier, on a war footing; and we can't possibly stand the strain longer. The plan is to march straight on Vienna. We count on France to paralyse Germany, whilst we shall threaten England on the Afghan frontier. If Russia gets the worst of it, she will be thrown back for fifty years; but I count on the present Emperor's good star."

PEACE, PARLIAMENT, AND PICCADILLY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

A few weeks ago there was a meeting of that Society which exists with the object of promoting peace and good-will between opposing powers and hostile peoples; and one of the ideas that was approved of almost unanimously by those present, who apparently were people of sound sense, culture and education, school officials, artists and business men and women, was, that the teaching of history was inadvisable as encouraging the young to look leniently on a breach of the peace, or worse still, to take pride and pleasure in it, and that in the future of schools, history should be entirely omitted from the course.

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A lady speaker enlarged on the advantages of early training the infant mind in the ways of peace. Her olive branches are permitted only doves as playmates, and the vision of a soldier, or even his humble and harmless imitation in tin or boxwood, is guarded against most carefully. Ye gods and heroes, to what is the world coming when such follies meet with approval outside the limits of Hanwell or Bedlam! To blot out history is a wise way of teaching the young idea not to shoot; and to extinguish the British soldier is an act unlikely to conduce to the peace of British households. Why, even the very nurse maiden would revolt at so arbitrary a curtailment of her vested rights in the service, and domestic anarchy would prevail in the kingdom of the nursery. I can sympathize with our quaker friends in their horror of war and unnecessary bloodshed, but even the most peace-loving quaker will fight for his rights or in his own self-defence, and I believe, under certain circumstances, quakers will admit that fighting is virtuous and commendable. I am told that some time ago when the quaker population of a certain quarter of London were asked to sign a memorial in protest against Mr. Gladstone's warlike proclivities, they decided that Mr. Gladstone's name was a sufficient guarantee for the legitimacy of any war he thought fit to undertake, and, therefore, they would sign no memorial against it. I do not know that we can all follow quaker example in upholding the infallibility of the G. O. M. in matters concerning peace and war, but whether we look through Tory or Liberal glasses we can, at least, I hope, maintain our common-sense and manage to unite a modicum of the wisdom of the serpent with that most admirable and unattainable of social qualities, the meekness of the dove.

* * *

Now that Parliament has reopened, and our members have returned fresh and hot from the fields, where they have been sowing their crop of opinions, it strikes me that the ease and Arbitration Society will have some other institutions besides history to suppress if it wishes to attain its aim of conducting affairs on amiable, or even commonly civil, terms. Feelings on the subject of politics are in that state of tension that any thing that will aggravate them has to be practically tabooed in society, where opinions are mixed, and so we are limited to such mild expressions of disapproval as a shake of the head and a sigh, which compromises nobody and still relieves the heart.

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But though politics are accountable for many naughty deeds, especially for making our angry passions rise, they are to be thanked for much of the variety and liveliness of London. With the members of Parliament come a levy of fair women who would otherwise be buried from year's end to year's end in the remote country, in the provincial towns, or in the dreariness of a winter seaside. And the shops are dressed to captivate them, and the theatres change their programmes, and London generally makes them welcome; for London soon gets tired of us, its native population, especially when we have bought its bonnets and seen its plays, and have no more money to waste on its attractions.

Such is human nature! and as we love variety ourselves we must not blame its inconstancy, but turn it to account by sharing the advantages it offers.

* * *

I delight in crowded streets and gay shop windows, and doing commissions becomes a delight at its proper season, when every thing is novel and freshly charming. At Redmayne's, in Bond Street, there is a charming dress of silver grey poplin, with embroidery in silk and silver beads of bearded wheat ears. The drapery is made in a silk stuff of the same shade, but of a light texture than the poplin of the skirt, and the bodice had a spray of wheat ears at each side, making a V shaped trimming. There are rich and gorgeous importations from Paris for the coming drawing-rooms: materials striped more silk and raised plush embroidery in broad bands which, in splendour, are suggestive of the Queen of Sheba, or some such rich eastern potentate, and not of our prudent British matron, who does not generally love such showy magnificence.

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In Piccadily I noticed some girls who have been tempted by our spring weather to put off their furs for their new spring costumes. One was clad altogether in brown, warm light brown, the colour of the mixtures in her colley dog, who seemed to be an adjunct to her toilet, he was so completely en suite. Another girl was in heliotrope Indian cashmere even to her boots, but I looked in vain for her canine companion, science not being yet advanced enough to provide her with a dog of such delicate colouring. A pretty æsthetic widow also caught my fancy. I daresay, she would have been pretty in any dress, but in a bonnet softly trimmed and lined with a baby border of net and narrow satin she looked fairly bewitching. As a rule, I do not hold with the genus gay widow. A bad, good or indifferent husband is a certain loss to a woman, and should be decently deplored—therefore I look with disfavour on those whose grief consists in yards of funeral drapery, set off with the fleeting beauty of crepe lisse. I consider Messrs. Jay and Co. quite wicked to evolve exquisite tea gowns of crepe and satin for such people who ought not to be equal in their bereavement to partake of such light refreshment, even as tea and gossip. But widows will be somewhat depraved to the end of the chapter in spite of the railings or advice of their spinster or married sisters. The æsthetic widow, of whom I spoke, was not, I am happy to say, of the too gay character. She had dreed her weird as the Scotch say, and now she was emerging from her solitude, and intent on the purchase of tea gown, a lovely thing in black corded silk edged with falls of lace which made the under dress of white surah a less startling combination.

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At Liberty's I saw a tea gown that I should have coveted if it were of my colours. Luckily, for my conscience, it was not, and I was saved the sin. It was in the two shades one finds in the gloire de Dijon rose, a delicate yellow gathered under-skirt, of soft silk, and a pinkish yellow Indian cashmere, loose cut overdress clasped across the chest and somewhat pulled together at the waist by a cord and tassel of the darker shade. There was another of richer materials, salmon pink satin under-dress and cool brown silk above, which was also very handsome, but it did not give one the look of comfortable ease which is pre-eminently the idea with which one wears a tea gown.

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Outside Liberty's I came upon a little band of children from some institution or charitable home, and though I often deplored the want of taste which the benevolent exercise in their choice of their poor protegees' dress, I never was so painfully struck with it, as when I saw it face to face with the choicest Eastern colours and materials arranged with care to secure the best effect of beauty. Perhaps, they are dressed on the anti-vanity system, but if so—why not confine them to one dull colour, a muddy grey, a sooty black, or an invisible green? It would be less harassing to the eye of the beholder, and surely less obnoxious to the little women themselves, who are not without beauty, or softness at any rate, and must detest to be dressed like scarecrows all of one horrid pattern. Fancy, having to feel good and happy and thankful in a dull brown linsey dress, a black short circular cloak, a magenta plaid choker necktie and a hat trimmed with bows of brown and royal blue. I should not wonder if Liberty's æsthetic soul revolted at the jarring contrast with his lovely wares, and, if so, I hope he will think of clothing them more attractively as an advertisement.

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For the last week, I have been enjoying Mr. Froude's new book "The English in the West Indies;" though I must say my enjoyment was qualified by having to listen to Mr. Froude's harangues on foreign and neighbouring politics with which he has interspersed what would otherwise be quite a charming book.

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The descriptions of scenery are delightful, that kind of clever word painting that brings the view as clearly before one's eye as if it were on canvas, and is even more pleasant because imagination supplies a good deal that a picture would naturally want. One can follow Mr. Froude's excursions in the different islands, climb the same hills and overlook the delightful panoramas laid out before one, and it is all charming until he wakes one up to the fact of his own personality and his own presence by saying unpleasant things. No doubt, things are not quite as they ought to be in an ideal world such as Mr Froude would have if he were the orginator of the scheme, but he need not talk so disparagingly of nations, because he does not belong to them. The Spaniards come in for a variety of hard knocks, though Mr. Froude acknowledges that they have managed their island of Cuba better than we have our English possessions. Of the return of the Blacks to savagery and cannibalism, he speaks with the certainty of a heaven sent prophet, that is, if Britain does not interpose in time its mild but expensive sway. He does not hide the faults of the climate, and the fact that it is death to many of our people, yet he wonders why we are not all hurrying out to work up a land that is as prolific of yellow fever as it is of fruit.

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No! Thank you, Mr. Froude, life is sweet in spite of slackness of purse and consequent shortcomings. It is better to squeeze into a cabin in Britain than to enjoy the solitary grandeur of a mausoleum in Jamaica.

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Mr. Froude gives so pleasant a picture of the negro peasant proprietors in Trinidad that one feels it would be a pity that Britain or any other country should interfere to disturb them. He tells us how well off they are, dusky skinned though they be, and we cannot grudge them their innocent content, even though they have succeeded to the lands that once belonged to the less hardy English. In Trinidad there are 18,000 freeholders, most of them negroes and representatives of the old slaves. Their cabins are spread along the road on either side, overhung with breadfruit trees, tamarinds, calabash trees, out of which they make their cups and water jugs; the luscious granadilla climbs among the branches; plantains throw their cool shade over the doors; oranges and limes and citrons perfume the air, and droop their boughs under the weight of their golden burden. There were yams in the gardens and cows in the paddocks, and cocoa bushes laden with purple or yellow pods. Children played about in swarms, in happy idleness and abundance, with schools, too, at intervals, and an occasional Catholic Chapel, for the old religion prevails in Trinidad, never having been disturbed. What form could human life assume more charming than that which we were now looking on? Once more, the earth does not contain any peasantry so well off, so well cared for, so happy, so sleek and contented as the sons and daughters of the emancipated slaves in the English West Indian Islands. If all this is the case, dear Mr. Froude, why stir us up and make us unhappy. We have our own little troubles, our unemployed, our discontented socialists, our unhappy Irish brethren, quite a handful large enough for us to hold, so let well alone in the West Indies.

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From the West Indies I went with Rider Haggard's "Jess" to the Boer Settlements in the Cape, and I was not made much more happy by my visit. Jess is an impossible character to me, impossible in her life as in her death, for death does not come except to novelists' heroines just at the nick of time. I have more sympathy for the fair womanly sister who went through her share of troubles more commendably than her highly strung would-be heroic sister.

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We have been so long used to seeing our Queen in pictures in a despondent attitude that the new photograph taken at Osborne, when she was indulging in a thoroughly hearty laugh, is quite a surprise and curiosity to everyone. People stand in crowds round the shops in Regent Street and gape as if for Royalty to laugh were something little short of miraculous.

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Yesterday, I passed the new shop which Lady Mackenzie has started under the slight incognita of Madame de Courcy. I cannot think what drives all our women to millinery for which they cannot have any very great gift, or it would have shown itself as it was done in Paris before now. There was nothing striking in the window: a few bonnets, heavily trimmed, and an art stool with an ill-painted caricature of a poppy on the seat. Why will people decorate stools in that silly way? If the poppy is well painted and stands up round, it looks unfit to sit on, and, besides, it is a pity to sit on a good painting. If it is badly painted and flat it ought to be covered over with a coat of Aspinall's enamel immediately. It is said that the male fool of the family who can do nothing else is devoted to the church or the army. The lady fool of the family can, in future, be devoted to millinery.

OPENING FOR CAPITAL IN BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You rightly condemned the other day the proposal to make the revenues of India responsible for a 4 per cent. dividend on the capital required for a railway from Burma to Siam and China. Millions were wanted for such an undertaking, yet look at the magnificent outlet there is for smaller sums which capitalists, both British and native, neglect.

We have recently had in the columns of a local journal some figures connected with the working of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, the only carrying company at present existing over 800 miles of a magnificent river, the principal highway for the traffic of some five or six millions of people. However well the Flotilla have hitherto worked, they are utterly unable to meet the present wants of the Government and the trade. At every station between this and Mandalay hundreds of tons of rice, cotton and other goods are lying, which their owners are anxious to ship, but for which there is no room on the crowded steamers. The Government has to pay Rs. 26 per ton freight for an eight days' voyage, whilst private traders are charged Rs. 20. Surely, these rates in these days of steam should attract competitors. The *Rangoon Times* has published a series of articles on the subject, and the figures it gives are taken from papers signed by the Flotilla local managers, Messrs. Swann, Kennedy and Young. Their correctness has never been impugned since they appeared. From them it is shown that one steamer and two flats realized considerably over Rs. 4,00,000, in seventeen trips at different times of the year occupying a year and five months. A steamer and two flats cost about three lakhs of rupees, and pay their cost in about a twelve month.

British capitalists always ready to invest money everywhere, even with defaulting states, are apparently neglecting the good things in Burma.

There seems no good reason why they should neglect the navigation of the Irrawaddy. The Flotilla report, at a meeting held in Glasgow on 13th May, 1886, showed an available balance of £110,050-16-6 after allowing £61,996-6-4 for depreciation. Of this amount £60,000 was taken up in payment of a 20 per cent. dividend and bonus, £45,000 was placed to the Reserve Fund, which then stood at £62,400, and the balance carried forward. There was likewise a sum of £46,166-6-7 to the credit of the Insurance fund, after paying for the loss of a steamer and flat.

The native press grumble at India being saddled with the cost of the annexation. We certainly should do what we can to reduce the cost of administration. Yet the Government take no steps to encourage other steamers to come here, which they might do by merely advertising their probable requirements for freight in 1889, and the sums they have been paying in the last three years. The latter are so high that they are ashamed of them, but there is no reason why, if tenders were called for in India and England, lakhs of rupees might not be saved to the taxpayers in future years.

Rangoon, Feb. 24. ECONOMIST.

THE PARSEE LADIES' NORMAL CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit a few details in connection with the Parsee Ladies' Normal Class, which was opened in July, 1886, for the purpose of preparing duly qualified lady teachers for the several girls' schools in Bombay, and for giving more advanced education to the lady teachers who are already employed in the girls' schools.

During the last twenty months the classes have been in progress, about 350 lectures on the following subjects were delivered in the Gusarati language:—

1 Advantages of religious and moral training.
2 Teachers' duties and how to manage children.
3 Histories of England and India, past and present.
4 Physics, chemistry and object lessons.
5 Geology.
6 Sanitation.

The lectures were delivered alternately in the Fort and Chandanwady branches. The ladies also received lessons in the English language under competent teachers.

Besides the above lectures three public lectures were given (1) by Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonji, on "Atmospheric Influence;" (2) by a Hindu gentleman of Bhownugger on "Magic Explained;" and (3) by Rao Saheb Mahimpatraan Rupram on "Teachers and their Duties."

There are about 100 names registered on the rolls; but the average daily attendance is 60. No fees have hitherto been charged for attendance.

From the time the classes were opened up to the present moment Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee has been good enough to assist me with his advice and suggestions on their management, for which I take this opportunity to thank him.—Yours, &c.

March 2. JEHANGEER B. MARZBAN.

Here is news from the Black Sea. Under the guise of an experimental cruise, to test the new ironclads, gunboats, and volunteer ships, as well as their armaments and manning, a Russian squadron of evolution is in course of preparation, and is shortly to put to sea. It is to comprise the two newest and most powerful battle ships, four gunboats, one torpedo cruiser, four volunteer ships, and ten torpedo boats, attended by three avisos. All the roadsteads on the western and southern, as well as on the eastern, shores of the Black Sea are to be visited, not excepting Sinope; and all the manœuvres and intelligence communications which would be brought into play in actual offensive operations are to be exercised. The first rendezvous is to be either at Sukhum Kale or at Batoum. The inference drawn from the preparations amongst officers told off to take part in the cruise, says *Vanity Fair*, is that it is to be in reality a political demonstration.

BOMBAY ART FURNITURE.

There was a time, not very long ago, when a few wicker-work chairs and a couple of blackwood tables constituted the entire furniture of even the wealthiest Englishman in India. This was not owing to any lack of taste, to carelessness, or yet to parsimony. He must either content himself with these or stock his rooms with the gorgeously decorated but ill-made and comfortless furniture from the bazaar. There were a few who imported English furniture, and endeavoured to make their homes beautiful, but the effort was useless. English made furniture, though excellently finished and of almost everlasting duration in northern countries, was found absolutely useless in India. Glue will not resist the atmospheric influences which here prevail, and the joints of the handsome specimens of the cabinet-makers and upholsterers' art rapidly became attenuated and finally collapsed. Moreover, the wood of which most of this furniture was made was not of such a nature as the white ants objected to; the bazaar furniture was somewhat householders were compelled to submit. But the movement in the direction of rendering homes more artistic as well as more comfortable was making itself felt even here, though for years the crude teak and blackwood furniture had held undisputed sway.

A NEW ERA.

It was only some seven years ago that a new era was commenced in the house furnishing of India. The interior of every house was pretty nearly the same, and the monotony became oppressive. Upon no one did it pall more than upon Mr. Wimbridge, then in Bombay, and to him is due the credit of revolutionising the domestic interior. He consulted with his friends as to the likelihood of success any attempt to introduce suitable art furniture would have in Bombay. He was laughed at by some of them, who bade him but look into the houses. "There is no taste; anything suits the people," it was urged. But the opinion of another friend, more in accordance with his own views, was the one upon which he acted. "The people would have prettier furniture if they could, but where can they get it from?" was his reply. This to Mr. Wimbridge's mind had been the only difficulty—a difficulty which was speedily, though not completely, overcome. With a firm belief that there was taste in Bombay enough to afford adequate support to any concern with sufficient enterprise to make the effort, he was instrumental in establishing the factory of the East India Art Manufacturing Company, which has since supplied furniture to as far away as Assam, Zanzibar, Quetta, and every part of India.

THE FACTORY.

The present premises of the company are in Gowalia Tank Road, situated on the tank's further and higher bank. If the tank has a picturesque appearance it is from here, and the home of the company, hidden from public view as it is by thick foliage and the elevation of the adjacent land, is just the place an artist would wish for. The workshops are scattered about in a vast compound to which the overhanging trees afford a pleasant shelter. High on a little hill-side is the automatic department; some distance away in the hollow are the polishing rooms, while the store rooms and offices stand on sloping ground half-way between the two. But it was only by a graduated process that the company attained to its present condition. Operations were commenced in a small building in a back lane in Girgaum. Then came a removal to Girgaum Back Road, into premises which are now utilised as cartsheds by the Municipality. Now from a hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men are employed—originally there were but two. At the commencement everything was done by hand, and with purely native tools. Now the shops are fitted with steam machinery of the most modern construction. Still this was not obtained without a struggle, for the company's landlord could not be brought to look with favour upon a proposal to introduce steam. But now a powerful, handsome and evidently well-tended engine, without creating sufficient smoke to create the slightest nuisance, drives machinery for sawing, planing, drilling and morticing and various purposes besides. Only eight years' time have been required for this development—a development which, at best, is yet incomplete, for the demand both for furniture and men greatly exceeds the supply.

WORKMEN.

The difficulty of obtaining the services of a sufficiency of suitable men is so great as to be positively insurmountable. Among the present employés are men from Bulsar, Cutch, Rutnaghiri, Madras, Surat, and Ahmedabad, the various centres of the Indian wood-carving trade. Almost as soon as the infant of the woodcarving caste leaves his cradle he begins his technical education. But genius is not always hereditary, and very frequently the father's crudities become magnified in the son. Moreover, he does not care to leave his home, and would sooner earn his four annas a day in his own village than come to Bombay for many times the amount. Only the enterprising spirits will leave their homes, and even these sometimes relent and turn back. The experience of the manager here has taught him that. On one occasion, requiring men, he brought a body of twenty-five from Madras at a cost of Rs. 300. They did not stay a week. With one exception they decided that they did not like Bombay, and returned to their native home, being followed in a few days by their odd companion, who discovered that he could not live apart from his wife. Besides the carpenter is also a joiner. He will either make a chair or build a house, and loving best the work over which he will have least occasion to exercise his brain he takes to the latter. So extensive are the building operations in Bombay at the present time that few men remain available for furniture-making.

TRAINING.

Many interesting stories are told at the works of the process of training through which the men, when first employed, were put. The best men obtainable were engaged, and then they were gradually—and very gradually—brought to look at things with an eye like that of the *sahib*. The difficulty was to make them understand that work must be done with precision. One forcible illustration of this is afforded by the company's experience some years ago, when making a number of show-cases for the Jeypore museum. The frames were designed to fit large sheets of plate glass of certain dimensions. To the man to whom they were entrusted it was fully explained that plate glass, even of a slightly different size, would entail considerable expenditure. So he produced his frames a quarter of an inch too small and then felt deeply aggrieved that the manager was so exacting as to have new ones made when the first productions were so little out as a quarter of an inch. Even now constant supervision is necessary. Relax it for a moment, and flaws peep out from every part of the work. Fortunately, the manager, who by the way also designs every piece of work which passes through the shops, can exercise this supervision, and no fault, however slight, is allowed to pass.

POLISH-WALLAS.

It appears that greater trouble is given by the *polish-walla* than by any other man upon the premises. No matter how sharp and clear are the lines the carver has left, the *polish-walla* takes his piece of glass-paper, and placing it round his thumb rubs it in as though rosewood were adamant. Away go the sharpness, the clear lines; in fact, all the beauty of the carving. A dull, confused, even grotesque appearance is produced, and that pleases him; but it is not the *polish-walla* who is to be pleased. Another piece of carving is substituted, and after due and perhaps continuous admonition while the process lasts, he turns out his work to the satisfaction of his employer. That he is capable of good work anybody who has seen the furniture turned out from the East India Art Manufactory cannot fail to acknowledge. But the *polish-walla*, like every other *walla* among the labouring classes in India, requires keeping up to the mark.

CONSERVATISM *in excelsis*.

The majority of the men here, as elsewhere, have the greatest aversion to anything new of the undertake anything out of the beaten track. When engaged on work they know thoroughly well and over which they can proceed while half asleep they are happy. They will work without a murmur over a similar job for years, and would contentedly make one kind of chair until their time had come. The monotony would distract a European; set a native workman anything new and his distress is unbounded.

EXCEPTIONAL MEN.

It is the boast of the Art Company that they have several exceptional men in their employ. One takes an interest in his work; indeed, his whole heart is in it, and his pride is to get some new design and reproduce it. He does three times the amount of work in a day of any other man. There is another man, of whom the manager is proud, a Bania, who, besides being most orthodox in his religious views, is said to be one of the most conscientious men alive and whose aim seems to be that his day's work shall be as great as is within the range of possibility, toiling steadily along from morning till night. The *mistry*, too, is a good man. One of the earliest workmen, he was promoted when the first *mistry* fell sick. He turned out to be quite a phenomenon. It was he who, without assistance, put up all the machinery, the manager being at the time in Australia. He understands drawings to scale, and knows how to manage men, the latter a quality which every *mistry* ought to possess, but which very few can lay the slightest claim to. He takes as great an interest in the works as as though they were his own property. The first mentioned man of these is also able to draw, and is frequently entrusted with the designing of native work.

A STRIKE.

Only once since the establishment of the concern has anything of the character of a deadlock occurred between employer and employed. In the early days of the factory twenty-six men struck work. It appears that a *mistry* had been discharged, and being somewhat popular he was followed by the men. Next day a deputation waited upon the manager and enquired whether it was his intention to re-engage the *mistry*. "No," was the reply, "and if you fellows don't come in to-morrow I won't have anyone of you." The ways and doings of workmen in western countries are unknown to natives. They returned in a body next day and resumed work.

"ITS OWN ADVERTISEMENT."

The warehouses are filled with furniture of the loveliest style and most highly finished workmanship—furniture in which the various tinted woods of India are elegantly blended and which is enriched with carvings of the most intricate design and delicate execution. Yet every piece is sold and waiting for the completion of other articles of the same order. There are no show rooms where intending purchasers may examine the work or inspect the styles. Then how has it become known? This is a question which naturally arises, and one to which the manager gave a characteristic but truthful answer: "It is its own advertisement." It has been seen, enquiry has led to further orders, and not only is the factory overwhelmed with work, but there is a reserve of orders which will take a considerable time to get

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.—MARCH 4.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral—Hymns 90, 318 and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Litaany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.
Wednesday.—8 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All cordially welcome.
A Special Mission will commence at the Mazagon Methodist Episcopal Church on Monday, 5th March, lasting 10 days. Song, Service, and Sermon every evening at 7-30 o'clock. To be followed by similar Services in the Fort and at Grant Road.

HARBOUR SERVICES.
BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Eden Hall Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.
[illegible] from shore will leave the [illegible] 10-30 and Apollo Bunder at [illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

[illegible] and other details, number- [illegible]ntenant Vaughan, [illegible] Bombay [illegible] leave Bombay this [illegible]sion on board the [illegible] home on the 17th

PROMOTIONS.

[illegible]ERLIGENCE.)
[illegible] remittances to the [illegible] Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 29th Feb. 1888.	£13,652,300
Balance to be remitted from 29th Feb. to 31st March 1888	£2,461,700

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.

Poona, 2nd March, 1888.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointments :—3rd Bo Light Cavalry—2nd Lieut R F Lush, 1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt. ; HC Brown, 1st Battn Manchester Regt. ; and N G Fraser, 2nd Battn Royal Warwickshire Regt ; who have been appointed Probationers for Bom S C, to officiate as Squadron Officers on probation. Dated 23rd Feb 1888.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Poona Horse—2nd Lieut W W Warner, 2nd Battn, Royal Warwickshire Regt, who has been appointed a Probationer for the Bom SC, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation. Dated 26th Feb 1888.

16th Bo Infantry—2nd Lieut H F Jacob, 1st Battn, Lancashire Regt, has been appointed a Probationer for the Bom S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 22nd Feb 1888.

26th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieut J J D Sillery and E F Twigg, 1st Battn Yorkshire Regt, who have been appoint Probationer for the Bom S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 27th February 1888.

Surg-Maj D B Brown, Medical Staff, on general duty, Presidency Dist, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Deesa.

Surg-Major H Waghorn, Medical Staff, in medical charge Station Hospital, Neemuch, is transferred to general duty, Poona Div

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion)—Capt C D Wallington and Lieut and Adjt R B Page, for 12 months, on private affairs.

6th Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut, William James Cheshire Bathe, for 12 months, on medical certificate

It having been brought to the notice of the C in C that grave irregularities were committed on the rifle range by the 2nd Regt Bo Infantry when at target practice, His Royal Highness has directed that all prizes to the regiment be withheld this year, and further that the "Figure of Merit" be not published in General Orders.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—Maj F W Watkins, to Dehra Doon and Cashmere, from 1st March, 1888, to 31st August, 1888, on private affairs.

B B & C I Ry, Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt F R Hutchinson to England for 2 years, on private affairs.

Subordinate Medical Dept.—Sub Assit. L X D'Silva to Bombay from date of departure on medical certificate for 6 months under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

Royal Fusiliers (1st Battion)—Capt. and Payma P J M Yaldwyn, to remain in England in extension, from 1st February to 23 April 1888, on medical certificate,

MR. W. C. TAYLOR, Sub-Divisional Officer of Khordah, has, after a thorough enquiry, fully endorsed the finding arrived at by the Deputy Magistrate regarding the death of the late Mr. S.S. Jones. Both Dr. Sandel, the Civil Medical Officer, and Mr. Havelock, the District Superintendent of Police, had observed that Mr. Jones had been very silent and depressed since his return from camp on the 8th instant. Mr. Havelock, who lived in the same house, and who dined with the deceased on the evening of the 15th, says that after dinner he sat apart with a book, but did not appear to be really reading. Mr. Havelock went to bed in one of the upper rooms of the house, and Mr. Jones in one of the lower rooms. Mr. Taylor writes in his report :—

"As the body was found in a sitting posture with its back against a dead wall, no homicidal wound of the sort could, under any conceivable circumstances, have been inflicted. The weapon used was Mr. Jones's own razor. His slippered footsteps were found in the sand leading from his bedroom to the place of suicide ; there were no marks of a struggle or of violence of any sort. There was no robbery, and no reason why any one should have murdered Mr. Jones."

It is a significant fact that the deceased had made no entry in his diary after the 5th instant,—that is, for eleven days before his death—although he had been in the habit for years of making daily entries in it. Dr. Taylor has no doubt that the fatal wound was self-inflicted, and he adds that Puri would undoubtedly be a very dangerous place for any man with suicidal tendencies.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists, —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay

THE HON. R. STEEL AT THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 29th ult. the Hon'ble Mr. R. Steel, the Chairman, reviewed the work done during the past year. He said the Select Committee had framed rules for conducting arbitration under the authority of the Chamber, and he hoped these rules would soon be adopted as the basis of contract. A list had been prepared of members of the Chamber qualified and willing to serve as arbitrators, while a special Committee had been appointed for the better supervision of the important interests connected with piece-goods.

DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Referring to the letter to the Government of India in which the Chamber suggested a modification of the Councils Act so as to permit of the annual discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council, Mr. Steel said :—

"We have thus far received no reply to our letter ; which is, perhaps, an indication that our views command the assent of the Indian Government. It is gratifying to us that our representations have received unqualified support from all kindred associations, and from the Indian community generally. The Chamber is specially anxious for a change in the Councils Act because, under present conditions, the public are not consulted upon remissions of taxation. Our complaints regarding the remissions of 1882 were not founded, as has been erroneously supposed, on a desire to retain an unnecessary surplus. We objected to the remissions because they were only rendered possible by neglecting or ignoring the first duty of Government—the defence of the Empire. We objected to them, further, because we considered that if the power of remission existed the wrong forms of remission were chosen."

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Turning to the financial position, he said the financial measures of the Government had been approved by the Chamber. They had recognised that the defence of the frontier and the military occupation of Burma had involved unavoidable expenditure, and they believe that if additional revenue must be raised the salt and petroleum taxes were those which would cause least hardship and disturbance. The only alternative was the doubling of the income-tax, towards which landed interest must then have been called upon to contribute his share. They all knew the storm which the Government would have had to face if this alternative had been adopted.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

During the year Mr. Ralli had obtained and tabulated authentic information from branches of his firm concerning the fluctuations in the prices of food grains at the interior markets. This showed a divergence from Government tables, and confirmed him in the conviction that it was impossible that Government could procure reliable figures on such a subject.

RAILWAYS.

The Chamber had taken an active part in pressing upon the Government the necessity of constructing a railway to the petroleum wharves at Budge Budge. This scheme had now been sanctioned and a survey was being made.

As regards the Municipal Consolidation Bill, a protest had been entered against the taxing of machinery, and there was little fear of this point being decided against the Chamber's view.

Strong efforts had been made to secure a slight reduction in the railway charges for bringing goods over the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly to the Calcutta jetties with a view to relieving the annual congestion of traffic at Howra Station. They trusted their proposals would be accepted.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Reference was then made to the hardships imposed upon commerce by the Customs House Regulations regarding holidays, and the worthlessness of returns prepared by the Customs authorities as denounced by Mr. Steel further alluded to the recently published return on trade and commerce issued by the Finance Department. This, he said, to any one who had examined it, must doubtless have occasioned some astonishment and incredulity. Taking only one paragraph he found Mr. O'Conor had established to his own satisfaction that the Bombay shipping trade was more important than that of Calcutta. The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners had been good enough to furnish a note showing how erroneous such a statement was. The inward tonnage of Calcutta had been understated by 260,000 tons, while as regarded Bombay Mr. O'Conor stated that 400 sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade entered the port, while the Port Office gave the number at 111.

PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Mr. Steel concluded his speech as follows :—

"In reviewing the general condition of trade and agriculture we find much cause for satisfaction. The agriculturist has had fair crops and high prices. Wages have a constantly advancing tendency, and the great bulk of the population is more prosperous than at any previous period of Indian history. The important jute and cotton manufacturing industries are making handsome profits to the advantage of those enterprising investors to whom the country owes so much. Our pressing companies have also been able, by mutual forbearance and careful agreement, to secure for themselves the prospect of remunerative trade. The trader or middleman is certainly still suffering from over-competition ; but under present conditions I fear this is inevitable, and we must try to console ourselves by the reflection that the profits which we have lost are being divided between the producer and consumer.

THE VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

"And now, gentlemen, I think I should ill interpret your feelings and should neglect my duty if I did not refer to one other subject. Our Viceroy has expressed his intention to resign his charge before the close of the current year. This announcement has filled us with regret and disappointment. Some of us had nourished the hope that he might have even been induced to accept an extended term of office, and, on the return of financial prosperity, might have had the satisfaction of reducing the burdens of the people. Our feelings concerning this impending loss are not limited to the regrets with which we part from one who has attracted our personal regard by magnificent hospitality and by gracious and attractive manners. Our reflections have a deeper and more patriotic source. We remember the thrill of satisfaction and relief when it was announced that the great office of Viceroy had been accepted by that statesman who was universally regarded as best fitted to discharge its onerous and responsible duties. We remember how moderation and careful consideration for every interest have pacified angry feelings and restored mutual good-will. We remember this in spite of unexampled public misfortune and calm judgment exercised a personal influence which happily averted a terrible war. We remember the moral courage which faced the unpleasant necessity for defendig our frontier in spite of hostile criticism and financial embarrassment. We remember that, when our relations with Burma became intolerable, when our national safety and dignity required that the savage reign of Thebaw should cease, our Viceroy was again equal to the occasion. In spite of personal aversion to a policy of conquest and perfect knowledge of the anxieties it must entail, and the attacks it must provoke, our Viceroy was prepared to face every difficulty in the performance of his duty. We may be but 'a nation of shop-keepers' but we know how to appreciate services such as these. Whether Lord Dufferin continues to serve his Sovereign and his country, or whether he seeks a well-earned retirement, his place in our regard is fixed for ever."

WITNESSES attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency have been divided into three classes, for the purpose of regulating the batta and travelling allowance which they may be entitled to receive. A case recently occurred in which an Assistant Apothecary in charge of a Local Fund Dispensary was granted only second-class batta and travelling allowance, instead of first-class, for attending the Sessions Court by order. To this the apothecary took exception, and the Surgeon-General with the Government supported him. But the Accountant-General pointed out that all medical subordinates, irrespective of class, draw only mileage at the rate of 4 annas a mile for journeys by road. This appears to have been lost sight of by the Court when the award was made. It is now only, therefore, a question of rate of journeys by rail and batta. Those in the Class I., get 1st class fare, and in Class II. 2nd Class fare ; and batta, Class I., one rupee, and Class II. eight annas, per diem. The Government, we learn, have decided that the travelling allowances of native surgeons, apothecaries, and hospital assistants attending as witnesses in criminal courts should be regulated by mileage when journeys are made by road. With regard to batta and journeys by rail, it is directed that native apothecaries, if drawing Rs. 100 per mensem or upwards, should be placed in the first-class, otherwise in the second-class.

DURING his imprisonment in Tullamore Gaol Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., it is stated, devoted a considerable amount of his time to writing poetical verses and squibs. These have been collected into a book of about sixty pages, entitled "Prison Poems ; or, The lays of Tullamore." In the following he describes life in Tullamore as follows :—

Oh, Tullamore Gaol is a charming place
(Bang the bolts and clatter the tins),
'Tis Loyalty's school for the Irish race
(At 6 a.m. the trouble begins).
Rub and scrub, and tramp away,
Pull and pick, and hammer all day,
Smash the stones and turn the clay
(And mourn for your political sins).

He has several verses dedicated to the ladies of the Home Rule Council of the Hampstead Liberal Association, and has written one poem specially addressed to the English Liberal and Radical Associations, in which he sings :—

We are sons of sister isles,
Englishmen and Irishmen,
On our friendship Heaven smiles ;
Tyrants' schemes and Tory wiles
Ne'er shall make us foes again.
Sister isles, but each shall be
Mistress in her own domain.
Both still bound in amity,
Only love shall wear the chain.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the match between Lillywhite's team and a combined Australian eleven, the latter made 262 in the first innings, McDonell scoring 54 and Moses 46. In the second innings they made 83, with Bannerman 45 *not out*. The English second innings stood 51 for five wickets. The match on the Melbourne Club ground between the English eleven and Ootamundra ended in a draw : the former scored 243 in the first innings, with Abel 92 *not out* and Rawlins 46 ; and the latter 105 and 20 for two wickets.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE following sporting notes are taken from the *Indian Planters' Gazette* :—

Our advices from Bombay represent the meeting there as lacking the support of the community. The honorary secretary and most of the stewards have been imported, and in the lottery room not a single member, and on the race subscription list few names, of the Bombay community appear.

On mature consideration we are wrong in reference to the latter statement. The name of nearly every one who is anybody in Bombay does appear on the list, and against almost every one is the remark "seen," but the column for R. A. P. is mostly blank.

"Then" as a staunch sportsman of the Western India side sensibly observed, "how can you expect us to give large purses and foster the national pastime ?"

Poona and the Arab horse dealers provide the owner and the talent element, while the Bombay bazars empty themselves on the course and furnish the "large" attendance on each day, we read of.

The "first city" in India compares very unsavourably with Calcutta in its support of racing. It may be said that business men cannot themselves away from their desks to go so far away from the Fort to Parel to see the races. But local trains run both ways every five minutes, so any such excuse fails to the ground. The spirit of sport is dead in Bombay, for if they cannot see the races they do not even subscribe.

There is, however, reason in the argument that the lotteries, instead of being held at Byculla, should be held in the Fort. The Arab dealers alone attend from Byculla, and these would equally as willingly attend at the Fort or even at the Caves of Elephanta. We certainly support the proposal to hold the lotteries in the Fort, and then the Bombayites who can't or won't subscribe would at least have a chance of winning the visitors' money.

The Veteran Brewty, the father of a past racing generation, is determined to appear on the Indian Turf at a time that his son, Bill Brewty, must almost be thinking of retiring from it. The once brilliant jockey last August bought a very fine colt from one of the Arab dealers, and has ever since diligently persevered in his training. He started him in the Second Dealers' Plate, but the horse evidently lacks time, and he failed to run up into a place ; next season we hope Brewty senior will have better success.

Fired by the spirit of emulation, we hear, our old friend John Wheal has gone into training, and means as soon as he can pick up a likely crock, to challenge Brewty to ride a match on *Nil Desperandum* against him, at one of Captain Hanwell's early Sky meetings.

Major Payton is being revenged on unkind fate for breaking his collar bone at the outset of the present racing season. At Bombay he rode on the first two days two winners out of three mounts. The result was that Captain Hanwell fled from Bombay.

At a meeting held at Lucknow between the Umballa, Lucknow, Meerut and Dehra representative stewards, *in re* the much vexed question of pony measurement, the following suggestions were drawn up, agreed to unanimously, and forwarded to the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club for consideration.

1st.—Measuring to take place twice yearly for four days in September during Durga Puja holidays, and during the Polo Tournaments in March ; place to be fixed by C. T. C. and to be either Meerut, Umballa or Lucknow.

2nd.—Measuring committee to consist of a steward chosen from each of the meetings, Lucknow, Meerut, Umballah and Dehra, who is to be approved of by C. T. C.

3rd.—Two outside representatives must be present.

4th.—Measuring can also take place during the Autumn and Spring Meetings, but at the above-named places, provided two outside representatives be present.

5th.—No pony can be brought up more than twice for measurement at the same place, his owner must accept the second measurement.

6th.—C. T. C. to keep register of all ponies measured including those who have failed to pass the standard.

These are a most sensible lot of suggestions—rules five and six especially ; as these will prevent owners worrying committee after committee on the off-chance of some time or other meeting with lax judges. There is no doubt (much as we regret the fact) that pony racing is obtaining a strong hold upon the Indian public, and seems likely to become the great feature of the future at even our leading meetings. If, then, this is to be taken as inevitable, and the Calcutta stewards wish to secure large fields at their fixtures it is indispensable that measurements from up-country should be accepted by them, and it behoves them therefore to devise some means of measuring certain to ensure fair play to all. The thanks of all pony owners are due to the gentlemen, who at Lucknow, took the trouble to draw up the suggestions we publish.

Karachi which has lately been very much *en evidence* on the racing up line, is to the fore with an excellently timed prospectus—April 25th and 28th —which gives stables ample time to proceed to the Ultima Thule of India, Quetta, to wit, where another racing treat is advertised for the 9th and 12th May. Now that the port of the Punjab is so easily accessible to Bombay sportsmen, and thence to Quetta is merely a matter of rail, there should be an appreciable addition of the local fields from the Duck Presidency. Steeplechasing might have been made a more prominent feature in the Quetta prospectus, on account of the plethora of doctors who apparently rule the sporting roost at that outpost of the Indian Empire. Men ride more *nonchalantly* when they know that that first aid to the wounded and a stretcher are ready on the landing side of every fence, and that they can be put together again after a crumpler.

Umballa prospects look rosy enough to please even such ardent sportsmen as Captain Sherston and his brother stewards. Heaps of owners who visited Lucknow have promised to attend, and the entries for most of the events are all that can be desired, the new *pucca* stables are nearly finished, also a second stand, and the new weighing room ; the course is in excellent order, so we hope to hear that the time and money spent on it by the present management will reap a due reward in liberal patronage by racing men.

If the energy that leaves no stone unturned beneath which may lurk the oof bird meets with its well-earned reward, Horace Hayes will in time be a millionaire. After having exploited all the Ceylon sportsmen who cared to become proficient in the science of horse-breaking, he has devoted himself to the study of precious stones and mastered all mineralogical difficulties connected with that fascinating pursuit. Now he is engaged in that fine old game, pearl fishing, which he is able to carry on vicariously owing to the success of a method of his own invention. The usual custom is to employ coolies to wash the oysters and search for pearls, but as the wretches swallow all they find, the result to their employers is *nil*. Horace, however, has provided himself with a stomach pump, a ton of tartar emetic, a patent basin with a series of sieves underneath it, and a hose for a free water-supply, and the coolie gang is daily subjected to disgorging drill with the happiest results—for Horace. When he has denuded the Ceylon fisheries of pearls, he intends coming on to India with a newly perfected lecture, magic-lanternly illustrated, and warranted to draw crowded houses. The sooner he comes the better, for we have six months of the long, long Indian summer days to get through without the enlivonment of racing.

A circular has been issued by the Governor-General's Agent to the Political Officers in Beluchistan asking them to do what they can towards diminishing the number of entire horses of an inferior class in that Agency. There is no doubt but that artificial aid thus given to the Darwinian process of rejecting the weakest would be of great service to the needs both of horses and cattle in India, especially if State expenditure is to be directed in future famines and droughts to the preservation of the life of animals. Hitherto it has been argued by many authorities that periodical droughts have at least done some service in starving off the face of Indian cows weakly and diseased animals as well as useless stock and cattle of all sorts. The policy advocated by Sir Robert Sandeman would, however, be more prompt and efficacious still. And what is more to the point, the negative system of preventing the birth of inferior animals is a good deal cheaper than the positive system of mixing good blood with bad.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 18th to the 24th instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 219 Hindus, and 53 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 292 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 340. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 78 from fever, 25 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, 7 from cholera, and 171 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 44·4 per 1,000 per annum.

CONSULAR AUTHORITIES IN MADRAS.—According to the list (as revised by Government) of Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents in the districts of the Madras Presidency, Mr. J. W. Simson is Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Cocanada, and at the same town M. Le Faucheur is Consular Agent for France. At Madras, Mr. Albert Gerdes is Consul for Germany ; Messrs. W. J. Eales and G. Thummler Consular Agents for Austro-Hungary ; Mr. P. Macfadyen Consul for Sweden and Norway ; Mr. G. D. Coleman Consul for Spain ; Mr. J. R. Hunter Consular Agent for the United States ; Monsieur A. de Guigne and E. Labussiere Vice Consuls for Portugal ; Mons. V. J. de Closets Consular Agent for Italy ; Messrs. H. de Closets and V. J. de Closets Consuls for Denmark ; Mons. A. de Guigne and E. Labussiere Consular Agents for France ; Mr. J. Fortune Consul for Belgium ; and at Pondicherry and Karikal Colonel Bowness Fischer is Consular Agent for emigration purposes, Great Britain and Ireland.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. For bottle Re, 1-4 and Re, 0-8,

ENGAL.

A HIGH COURT CASE.—The case of Morrison versus Robinson came to an end in the High Court on Feb. 27. The question at issue was whether or no an injunction should be granted restraining the defendant from taking any steps towards diverting the Secretaryship of the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. from the plaintiff. Justice Norris held that the defendant *bona fide* believed the plaintiff not to be a proper person to be Secretary of the Company, and there was no authority for the Court granting the injunction asked for. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT UMBALLA.—A soldier belonging to the King's Royal Rifle Corps was recently found with his throat cut, and although all that medical aid could do was done he succumbed rapidly to the effects of the injury. The fact that no weapon was found on the scene, coupled with the manner in which the gash had been inflicted on the throat, appear to rebut the theory of suicide, and it is feared the deceased met with foul play. No trace has up to the present been found of the perpetrator of the dastardly deed. The deceased, who was a young and promising soldier, was buried on the 24th.

AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—The Austrian corvette Fasana, 1,900 tons, now moored at Calcutta, will remain in that port for about a week. She comes from the Adriatic *via* Suez, the Persian Gulf, Bombay and Madras, and is bound for China and Japan. She has a complement of 265 officers and men, and carries six guns. The following is a list of her officers :—Captain E. de Wohlgemuth, Lieutenants M. Von Marcovitch, E. Herman, L. Von Zedina, A. Gratz, Count Max Bessengen, T. Von Winterhalden, J. Zooldak, Surgeon A. Uhlik, Assistant Surgeon J. Ultmann, Pay master John Diethart, Chief Engineer Floren, Second Engineer J. Kamor, Midshipmen L. Pothaski, L. Von Wolfling, V. Omloff, C. Reichtenbach, R. Marcovitch, S. Schauzer, F. Gellenich, R. Preassler, L. Dunay, C. Zucich, O. Brausch and A. Behringer.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 18th of February there were 252 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 30·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 235 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·3 per thousand. There were 10 deaths from small-pox, 50 from cholera, 10 from dysentry, 72 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 6 mixed races, 186 Hindus, 49 Mahomedans, and 9 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 18th February was 252 against 235 and 262 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were 50 deaths from cholera, against 38 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 24."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BUDGET.—At a special General Meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners on the 27th ultimo, the Chairman laid on the table the Budget of income and expenditure for the coming year. He regretted to say it was rather discouraging. In order to produce equilibrium it would be necessary to impose a house rate of 10 per cent. The main sources of income had shown no tendency to increase during the past six years. As regarded expenditure it was when they came to the sanitary requirements of the town that they found at once the causes of their difficulties which at present necessitated house rate being raised to 10 per cent. The pressing problem was the sanitation of *bastis*. These were private property, and, many years ago, they were left to owners and occupiers to look after. The Corporation then undertook the provision of a certain extra staff, first of 200 meihers, then of 300, then of 500 ; and now a large number look after these places. This was one of the departments where the demands were growing and where demands extended in almost all other directions. It was, therefore, an extremely difficult task which the Commissioners had before them this year : and he had some doubts whether it would be possible for the Budget Committee to deal with such large questions as were raised in the special report of the Health Officer, which ought to have been circulated but which was not. With the Budget as it now stood, it was necessary to leave the house rate at the maximum, and even then, they could not allow the usual Rs. 30,000 for town improvement. The Budget was then referred, as usual, to a special Committee for consideration and report.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the differences between the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, and the Medical officer, is now before the local Government. Under the present constitution of the institution, the final decision will rest with the Government of India.—*Morning Post.*

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—The late relieving station-master, B. Emmanuel, of Kutni, has been arrested by the Railway Police Inspector on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 88 found deficient by the Chief Pay Master's Office, Calcutta, in his cash remittance of the 19th instant. The accused was taken to Jubbulpore and placed before the Magistrate, and his trial has been fixed for the 19th March next. The Chief Pay Master and Traffic Superintendent, Allahabad, have been summoned for the prosecution. It appears that the cash bag which should have been despatched by the down mail of the 20th was sent by the passenger train later on, and when received at Calcutta it was found 86 tolas short of the correct amount alleged to have been in it.

INDIAN COOLIE EMIGRATION TO REUNION.

THE following correspondence has passed between the French Ambassador in London and the Anti-Slavery Society respecting the proposal made by the French Government for the re-opening of the coolie labour traffic between India and Reunion :—

Ambassade de France a Londres, Dec. 12, 1887.

Sir,—The attention of my Government has been called to the letter which you have recently addressed to the Foreign Office in the name of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, relative to the renewal of Indian immigration into Reunion, which letter has appeared in the *Times* of Nov. 23 last.

A decree having been issued on Aug. 27 last, by M. the President of the French Republic to control afresh the immigration of free labourers into our colonies, I take this opportunity of addressing to you two copies of the report on this subject which was printed in the *Journal Official Francais*, and of the decree above noted. I have pleasure in thinking that, being more fully informed by the reading of this document of the condition made with the coolies who come into our colony, your society, whose aim is eminently philanthropic, will no longer endeavour to influence the decisions of the Indian Government in the sense of continuing the prohibition which now actually prevents the recruiting of Hindu labourers for our possessions in South America and in the Indian Ocean. Accept, sir, the assurance, &c.,

WADDINGTON.

To Mons. C. H. Allen, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society."

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,
55, New Broad-street, E. C., Feb. 1.

Sir,—In accordance with my letter of Dec. 14, I now have the honour to state that your Excellency's favour of Dec. 12 last, in reference to coolie immigration into Reunion, was laid before my committee at their last meeting.

In reply I am directed to state that a document containing an historical *resume* of the question of the coolie traffic, with its attendant evils, and of the action taken by the Anti-Slavery Society in regard to it, is in course of preparation at this office, and when printed will be laid before your Excellency. Therein will be found the reasons which have compelled this society always to oppose the importation of British Indian subjects into the colonies of any foreign country. Even in British colonies where slavery has once existed—such as Guiana, the West Islands, and the Mauritius—it was found that the proper protection of free immigrants was almost a matter of impossibility. Indeed, so great was the oppression in some cases that the Indian Government, on hearing the reports of commissions sent out from England, peremptorily stopped any further exportation of indentured coolie labour to British colonies.

The re-introduction of this labour into British possessions has only been allowed after the enforced establishment of a rigorous system of inspection by officers appointed by the Government and unconnected with the planting interest, by which means something like a fair treatment of the immigrants could be insured.

With this long and painful experience before them, your Excellency will scarcely be surprised to find that the committee, after examination carefully made of the report presented to the President of the French Republic, and of the decree signed by him on Aug. 27, 1887, relative to a re-introduction of British Indian subjects into Reunion, fail to discover any clause calculated to do away with the insuperable objection always entertained by them to the employment of Indian coolies in foreign colonies.

The safeguards asked for by the Indian Government in clauses 2 and 3 of the reforms quoted in the report, page 1, are not provided for in this new decree as it is stated that the right of inspection of all estates upon which British subjects are engaged by duly accredited British agents is contrary to French law, and cannot be allowed.

Your Excellency will therefore see that the objections always entertained by the Anti-Slavery Society are not removed, and it will be the duty of the committee to uphold the views of their predecessors, and to continue their opposition to any fresh introduction of British Indians into Reunion or any other foreign colony.

With the assurance of my high respect I have the honour, &c.,

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Secretary.

To his Excellency M. Waddington, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in London.

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1945 Haverton (s), Peters.

FORHULL.
1775 Sorrento (s), Ouston.

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1418 Dunedin (s), Cumming.

FOR ANTWERP.
2449 Asama (s), Newell.
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2031 St. Rosalia (s).

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1885 Mongolia (s), Sams.
1738 Stura (s), De Marche.
1677 Surat (s), Parfitt.
1549 Zambesi (s), Crew.

FOR CHITTAGONG.
886 Sir Lancelot, Noel.

FOR RICE PORT.
1581 Glenochil (s), Gordon.
1243 Inchamornan (s), Ashby.
1498 Somerhill (s), Riddock.
1936 Syrvia (s), Vasey.

FOR SINGAPORE.
1518 Ehrenfels (s), Fisher.

FOR TUTICORIN.
411 Tuticorin, Roberts.

UNFIXED.
STEAMERS.
1615 Athabasca (s), George.
1332 Broomhaugh (s), Wightman.
2277 Kildare (s), Johnson.
1117 Maude (s), Glaxton.
2042 Prince Hendrik (s), Collin.
1499 Red Jacket (s), Case.

SHIPS.
1931 Admiral Tromp, Thompson.
1827 Oceana, Page.
421 Sinquasi, Richards.
1730 Taiaverna, Robson.

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SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1998 Hilston, Tidmarsh—Cardiff, Oct. 28.
2059 Scottish Dale, M'Gee—Cardiff, Nov. 17.
1668 Penthesilea, Fortay—Cardiff, Nov. 21.
1685 Urlston, Dills—Cardiff, Nov. 22
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton—Liverpool, Nov. 24.
1772 Mistly Hall, Kilvert—Penarth, Nov. 28.
1691 Colony, Vivion—Cardiff, Nov. 28.
1498 Dundee, Naughton—Shields, Nov. 30.
1156 R. Marrow, O'Brien—Liverpool, Nov. 30.
1926 Boadicea, Rhone—Cardiff, Dec. 10.
1470 Knight Companion, Davies—Newport, Dec. 21.
1191 Strathearn, Anderson—Glasgow.

FROM OUT PORTS.
1633 Daniel I. Tenney, Wilson—New York, Dec. 31.
408 Elissa, Chadock—Mauritius.
232 Okeabury, Mathew—Mauritius.
500 Queen of England, Spencer—Bangkok.

STEAMERS
SHORTLY DUE.
1341 Henzada—London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7—Via Karachi. Left Aden Feb. 15.
1383 Strathmore—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 11.
1361 Gem—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 16.
1498 Fastnet—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 16.
1073 Brenda—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 16.
1209 Hay Green—Barrow—Left Suez Canal Feb. 18.
1172 Jeanie—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 18.
1738 Nedjed—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 18.
1436 Pandora—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Feb. 18.
1846 Victory—Moumein—Left Suez Canal Feb. 20.
1988 Invermoven—London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 20—Via Karachi.
1418 Hampstead—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 20.
1163 Hapsen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1416 Bracadaile—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1729 Auretta—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1912 Joseph Albib—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1759 Ilano—Hull—Left Suez Canal Feb. 22.
1728 Iuchgarvie—Cardiff—Left Suez CanalFeb. 23.
1491 thens—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 24.
1962 Siam—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feoruary 29—P. & O. Left Aden Feb. 29.
2183 Poscidon—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Feb. 25—Lloyds.
1606 Friary—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 25.
1448 St. Bernard—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 25.
1826 Glenmorven—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Feb. 27.
2047 Merton Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 27.
1913 Recta—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 28.
2100 City of Canterbury—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal February 29.
1474 Bormida—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Feb. 20.
1304 Chenist.n—Moul ein.
1022 Kyde—Moulmein.
1909 Boskenna Bay—Moulmein.
555 Dora—Moulm

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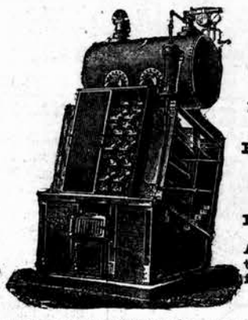

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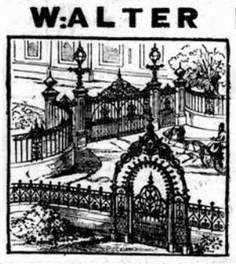

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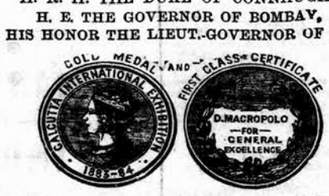

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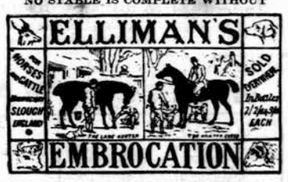

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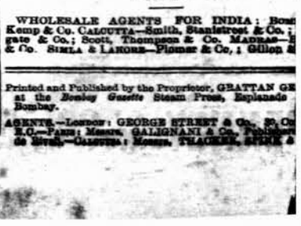

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